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THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

General Order from Its President.

THE ORDER SUSPENDED UNTIL 1870

A Congress to Meet at Washington---Corner-Stone for a University to be then Laid.

A Vindication of the Order from the Pen of Its President.

A Knight's Opinions and Statements Concerning Its Origin, Rise, Progress and Destiny.

The following remarkable order is from the pen of Dr. BICKLEY, President of the Knights of the Golden Circle, now and for some two years a prisoner. It tells its own story.

The accompanying vindication of the order is likewise from him, and is printed as a matter of historic interest.

EXECUTIVE GENERAL ORDER, No. 10-7-18.—Whereas, by General Order No. 7-6-15, the chiefs of the several departments of the Golden Circle were required to suspend all operations of their several departments until further orders, forwarding their papers and material to the headquarters of the Circle, together with such moneys as belonged to the custody of the Treasurer; and,

Whereas, During this long suspension, a terrible civil war has raged within the limits of the United States between the Federal Government on the one side and certain of the Southern States confederated on the other side, and which said civil war has terminated by the vindication of the national authority and the reduction of the rebellious States to lawful obedience; and,

Whereas, Much abuse has been heaped on the Golden Circle as an institution—much hard and bitterly acrimonious feeling has been engendered, and may not be as speedily eradicated as we all wish, and since Latinism has triumphed over Saxonism in Mexico, as a consequence of the war, and the fate of Mexico being thus left to the force and polity of the French and American Governments and their national aiders and abettors; therefore, it is ordered:

1. That the order No. 7-6-15 remain in force, and the suspension of the labors of the several departments of the Golden Circle be continued till July 1, 1870, when the executive officers of the several departments, and the legitimate members of the Congress of the Order will assemble in Washington City, D. C., and with open doors proceed to the disposal of such business as may be brought before them.

2. Immediately on the termination of the session of said congress, it will be assembled at the chosen locality, to publicly lay the corner-stone of the Saxon University, and to ratify the appointment of the Board of Trustees and Faculty of the same.

3. All members of the Military Department are hereby released from their allegiance to the order, and from all obligations of secrecy pertaining to the same.

4. To render the archeives of the order as perfect as possible, one of the secretaries of the order will be stationed permanently at Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, to whom may be mailed for classification, statements in reference to the occurrences of the war and American society between the 1st day of January, 1858, and the 1st day of June, 1865. The following subjects may be reported, the full name of the reporter, together with his post-office address, *whether a member of the order of the Golden Circle or not*, being given in every case. No answer to letters of inquiry will be made, as the object is to collect and not scatter information until the events of the past seven years shall be fully and fairly chronicled and made ready for circulation by the publishing committee.

All facts throwing light on the causes which led to the war—political caucuses and associations of the two sections, including acts of the Kansas and Missouri difficulties: the "K. G. C., wide-awake," and other associations North and South, and their acts—all acts of the Loyal League and Vigilance Committees; campaigns and battles of both armies; individual heroism; all violations of the rules of civilized warfare; all cruelties to prisoners in both sections; all outrages perpetrated on women, children, and old and helpless persons of either section; all arbitrary arrests, military trials and convictions; all violations of paroles; all plots, schemes, and unlawful expedients resorted to by the soldiers or governments of the belligerents respectfully; all desertions and unusual cruelties practiced by either party; all speculating schemes on the people of either section; all acts of retaliation; all acts of outrage and imposition on soldier's wives and children, North or South, and every other good or reprehensible act done by either party, and which can be proven beyond a question. With each report, the writer will give the names of witnesses and their post-office address, that their statements may be verified.

5. CHARLES TEMPLETON is assigned to the duties of depository, and all reports will be mailed to him at Halifax, Nova Scotia. In case of a war between the United States and Great Britain, then the said TEMPLETON will remove the reports to the Danish Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, and he will notify the American public through the press of such removal.

6. Under no circumstances will any of these reports be made public until verified and their use has been authorized by the Congress of the Order, and been duly inspected by the Publishing Committee. As history is valuable only as it is truthful, all mere opinions of those reporting facts may be withheld. Saxon civilization has all to gain and nothing to lose in knowing its own faults, and hence the extension of this invitation to *all men of all parties*, of whatever section who have suffered or been in any way benefitted by this convulsion in our social and political life.

7. Desiring to rest from the long and weary service I have given to the Order of the Golden Circle, I shall retire to the pursuits of private life, and so remain quietly until the assembling of the next Congress of the order in 1870, and in view of the uncertainty of life, my lawful successor in case of my demise will see that these orders are strictly obeyed in letter and in spirit. For the fidelity and kindness borne me by the order I return my grateful acknowledgments, and believing and praying for the final triumph of Saxon Liberty over Latin Monarchism on this Continent, I beseech you and each of you to revere God, obey the laws, love your neighbors, and remain ever faithful to your principles.

GEO. W. L. BICKLEY, M. D.,
President of the Golden Circle.
FORT WARREN, Mass., July 8, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The time has arrived for performing a task which I have purposely avoided for two years past, and which the circumstances of the case now so clearly justifies. In discharging this official duty I shall endeavor, with moderate language and charitable impulses, to address the reason of my countrymen, trusting the vindication of my own course to the searching scrutiny of time and the decisions of impartial history. Conscious of having intentionally done no wrong, I have no other defence to make than to enunciate a few facts, which are susceptible of, and will be verified before the high tribunal of public intelligence. For my opinions I am responsible to God alone; for my acts I am amenable to my fellow-citizens, through the proper legal chandels.

As the President of the "Golden Circle," I have been greatly misrepresented, and therefore misjudged, by the present and past administrations of the United States Government, and by that portion of my countrymen who base their political faith on the utterances of a servile, vicious and often malignant partisan press; and in consequence I have lain in military prisons, under very painful and disgustingly severe circumstances, for two years. A citizen of the State of Ohio for fourteen years past, I was traveling to my home, in company with my family, and under the protection of the passport permit of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, when arrested by the military authorities of Louisville, Ky., and thrown into prison in that city, where I remained from July 18, 1863, till Aug. 16, when, without notice, examination, trial, chances of explanation, or preferment of charges involving me in any way, I was removed to Columbus, Ohio, and placed in close and solitary confinement in a dungeon cell, six feet two inches long by two feet six inches wide, and in this living grave, denied access to all of my race, or even the poor privilege of writing to my family or friends, I was locked, barred and guarded, until my feet and legs became œdametous, my eyesight was nearly destroyed, my naturally good constitution so shattered as to render me an invalid the remainder of my days. In this condition I remained for eight months—from August 18, 1863, to March 18, 1864, when having succeeded by the assistance of a Democratic and Christian employe of the prison in getting a letter to the Ohio House of Representatives, the secret hiding-place to which I had been consigned by the Hon. Secretary of War of the United States, EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, becoming known, I was removed to Fort Lafayette, in the harbor of New-York, and there confined till March 13, 1865, when in consequence of an effort on the part of my friends to bring me before the civil courts for discharge, I was hastily moved to Fort Warren, out of the jurisdiction of said courts, where I am now confined at the date of these presents.

I am but too painfully aware of the blunting effects of a long and rigorously severe imprisonment on the mind to suppose that I shall acquit myself in the performance of this task to the satisfaction of myself or friends, or with justice to the principles of the Golden Circle, and must, therefore, beg those for whom this vindication is intended, to remember that I am writing from a prisoner's casemate, surrounded by bayonets, and that I am entirely destitute of books, documents or data, and am therefore compelled to treat the subject generally, and to rely upon a memory, which has heretofore been wonderfully retentive, and may still serve, though imperfectly, the ends I have in view. But of one thing the public may be assured—I shall make no statement which I cannot verify before any civil jury of impartial and truth-loving men.

That I have been much abused and maligned by the partisan press, as has also the Order of the Golden Circle, over which I have long presided as executive officer, none will deny who are conversant with American affairs for ten years past, and it is to dispel these illusions that I am seriously engaged in this first official labor since June, 1861, and which, for reasons which will be hereafter given, will be the last until the assembling of the Decennial Congress of the Golden Circle in June, 1870, as hereinafter mentioned and appointed in general orders.

"WHATEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU DO YOU EVEN SO TO THEM," is the keystone and text of the philosophy and theories of the Golden Circle, and it proves one of two things: either that the order has been egregiously misrepresented, or that its leaders and partisans have been the most veritable hypocrits. The first of these propositions is true, as this circular will briefly show, while the second is false, as I shall prove conclusively that the order has been consistent from its foundation to the present moment, and in defiance of its opponents, will so continue, while free government continues the boon of the United States, or the Saxon race continues to direct the destinies of American civilization. No amount of persecution of its chief officers, misrepresentation of its principles, or political convulsions of parties, can divert the aims of the order. For it is founded on Bible morality, constitutional liberty, and the inherent virtue and force of the Anglo-Saxon race, and with a view to meet all the contingencies which may arise in American society.

Claiming no infallibility of opinion, we have still been conscientiously convinced that the great principles which have actuated us, and the truths we have endeavored to inculcate on the American mind, are consistent with the national polity of the United States, as understood by our sires who founded the Republic, and are legitimate sequences of constitutional democracy, as taught by all the great men of the nation, from the foundation of the government to the present time. The warrant for these views is not confined to class, party, or condition, but permeates the whole history and practices of our countrymen, whether as individuals or as a body politic—whether colonial or federative—from the landing of the "*Mayflower* refugees" to this day, and accord with all that is conducive to the elevation and happiness of a great and free people.

Experience has taught us some of the imperfections of our political fabric, and exposed the fallacy of many of our opinions as a people, and the same is admitted to be quite true in regard to the organization and theories of the Golden Circle. If it is wise and commendable to amend our political institutions and to modify our political opinions by the lights of experience, is it not equally just, wise and commendable on the part of the Golden Circle to amend its organic effects and modify its theories? Experience has taught us to be on our constant guard against radicalism of all sorts, and we have also learned that this dangerous perversion of human judgment is less sectional than we had hitherto supposed—for the occurrences of the past ten years have shown it to be as perniciously prevalent in South Carolina as in Massachusetts, and as deep seated in the young West as in the more staid and older middle States. WILLIAM L. YANCEY in Alabama, WENDELL PHILLIPS in Massachusetts, BARNWELL RHETT in South Carolina, BENJ. WADE in Ohio, were equally fanatics and revolutionary in their politics with the radicals in the middle States, and from the foundation of the Golden Circle we have steadily and persistently opposed them. True we did not because we differed from these gentlemen on questions of national politics, deem it manly or necessary to abuse and misrepresent them as monsters in human shape. We always looked on Massachusetts and South Carolina as the radical States of the two sections, and accordingly in neither of those States was there ever establish a castle, lodge or council of the Golden Circle. Neither WM. L. YANCEY, a great man with all his faults, nor WENDELL PHILLIPS, of whom the same may be said, nor BARNWELL RHETT, an agitator all his life, nor BEN. WADE, of less pretensions, but still an able man, were ever in any way connected with the Goldin Circle. Yet in every State of the South, save South Carolina, and in seven-eighths of the States of the North or West there were numerous castles of the order, excepting from these only the States of Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont. In the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, Memphis, New-Orleans, Atlanta and most of the cities in all parts of the country, there were thousands of members of the order, and yet it is rare to find on our rolls from any part of the country the names of any leading politicians, and these in every instance are conservative men. Yet among the honored names of the membership of the order we shall find those of Senators, Congressmen, Governors, judges, merchants, farmers, bankers, men of letters and all the professions. The day may come when it will be policy to publish the rolls as they stood on the first day of June, 1860. While they are at present held sacred in my custody or subject to my order, and I am in good faith bound to hold them thus, there is not a reason why I may say who was *not* a member of the Golden Circle. And I defy any man to show that the novitiate was ever questioned as to whether he was an anti-slavery or pro-slavery man; as to whether he was a Whig or a Democrat; a Catholic or a Protestant. He was not required to support any party or any man, while he was left as free to follow his own untrammeled impulses as the wild winds are to roam over the broad plains of the free West. On the other hand he was required to admit his faith in the tenets and principles of the Bible; his willingness and determination to obey the laws of the United States, and to do no act inconsistent with the honor, glory and interest of the Government of the United States, or of the State in which he lived. He was left free to resign at any moment in case he found aught in the order to combromise his fealty to God, his country or his family. And this was true in every degree of every department of the order save in the last degree of each, a provision intended to prevent the possibility of suppressing the institution by any combination of political circumstances. Yet he might resign all active participation even in those departments if he found any doctrine, principles or practice incompatible with his duties of citizen, Christian or father. So that in the public virtue the people had a sure guarantee of the legal and laudable purposes of the order. It must also be borne in mind that the public have heard only of the military division of the Golden Circle, which circumstances and partisan zeal have rendered terribly mysterious and diabolically powerful. But it will yet appear more effective in any other of its numerous departments in molding and directing public sentiment as time and history will show. The Knighthood of the Golden Circle is only the strong arm to protect its pulpit, its bench, its desk, its counter, its rostrum, its sanctum, its workshop and its agricultural field.

To compass the ends contemplated by this circular, it is essential that I shall expose the fallacy of some of the objections which have been urged to the order. Of these I can only notice a few. Among these none has seemed more worthy of my notice than that any man becoming a member of the Golden Circle has first to declare himself a pro-slavery man—a propagandist of human bondage. Among those who have made this charge I notice Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who ought to have known me better, or who must have failed to have recognized one of his old coworkers in the great field of human progression and liberal sentiment, or he has not manifested that acuteness of intellectual observation and just discernment which has hitherto distinguished him. If this charge had been made in the columns of the *Tribune* merely, I should not have attributed it to him; but it occurs in the first volume of his work on the *American Conflict*. If Mr. GREELEY had been more familiar with my writings, or if his memory had served him better, or he had known how many of his personal friends were members of the order, he would have hesitated to credit statements so flippantly made by an opposing, servile and vicious partisan press. My thus noticing Mr. GREELEY by name is the evidence of my respect for him as an honest and consistent man, for no matter how much I may differ with Mr. GREELEY, no man can face me with the assertion that I have not appreciated and publicly and privately expressed my respect for his high and meritorious qualities. In answer to the charge of my being a slavery propagandist, or the Golden Circle being a pro-slavery organization, I record a solemn denial and challenge my accusers to produce the proof. Having admitted our belief in the Bible, and having sworn to obey and respect the laws of the United States, no man honest to his own unbiassed judgment could deny that slavery was recognized by the express letter of the Old and New Testaments, and that laws and ordinances were propagated for its regulations: or that it was recognized as a legal institution by the Constitution and Laws of the United States. No member of the order in his official capacity, ever attempted by authority to justify either its morality or its economic and social policy. Now, every living and dead member of the Golden Circle found slavery scattered over fifteen great States, and recognized by law when he was born, and as an *existing* fact—whether evil or blessing—he had to battle with its evils and direct its destiny. African slavery was not an American invention; it was the relic and legacy of European monarchism and foreign avarice.

Humanity to the negro dictated his emancipation, but in a very gradual manner, or his retention in the status in which we found him, trusting his alleviation to the intellectual and moral progress of his white owner and fellow statesman.

Believing in the intellectual superiority of the white race and its greater genius for the persuits of Christian civilization, the Golden Circle opposed by argument every rash and radical interference with Southern slavery which might, and strongly promised to, result in a sectional and sanguinary conflict, to be decided by the terrible arbitrament of arms. For though section might be arrayed against section—though a million of white men might become victims to the barbarities of civil war—though the land might be filled with the soul-wailings, the heart-sobs of countless widows and orphans, still the negro race, would, at last, even with the gain of his liberty, be the great sufferer. The worst of our fears have been realized or will be; for, though the war has strengthened to a wonderful degree, the Federal Government, and emancipated the African race, let us not forget what we have lost. The sovereignty of the States, the great curtailment of personal liberty among white citizens, and the creation of a vast and still accumulating national debt, besides adding to the citizenship of the country an enormous mass of ignorant and comparatively helpless people, who, for a generation or more, will require the constant and ever-vigilant care of the government, and whose influence must at last create such vexatious troubles, by competion with the white laborer as to involve us in renewed difficulties at no distant day, unless we extend our policy so far as to colonize them beyond contact with the white man. The pulpit, the rostrum and the press were the weapons with which to have fought the South on the slavery issue; but American bayonets, thrust into American breasts, will never cure an American political evil, or elevate American civilization.

Foreseeing the inevitable consequences of the radical views of the great body of Massachusetts and South Carolinian public men—that they must jeopardize the unity of the States—we sought to develop the only reasonable and practical solution which has ever yet, to our minds, been presented, covering both horns of the dilemma, and at the same time subserve and facilitate the great aims of Americanism. This plan may be traced back to 1833, and its authorship be ascribed to that staunch old Union-loving hero, ANDREW JACKSON; for the whole scheme of Texan colonization, under AUSTIN, HEMPSTEAD, HOUSTON, and their confederates, had its birth in the cabinet of President JACKSON, the seed having been warmed into life in his private study in the Executive Mansion.

Nullification had just been suppressed in South Carolina, and Gen. JACKSON argued in the meeting, to which reference is here made, that "a new field of enterprise must be opened to the revolutionary spirits of our day, or they will be cutting the throats of our children after we have gone to our graves." It was argued that "from the very nature of our Federal compact, a balance of power must be maintained between the North and the South, or the Federal Government, taking advantage of the dissensions among the States, will appropriate powers never granted by the constitution and greatly prejudicial to the liberties of the citizen." The Golden Circle has only carried out in the teachings of the order these patriotic principles.

Who ever has read my writings on political subjects, or who has listened to my speeches in publicly advocating the claims of the Golden Circle, and who is not too much prejudiced to do me simple justice, must bear testimony as to my laying down and enforcing these prominent propositions:

That the growing sectional animosity and political strife on the negro question must inevitably, sooner or later, involve us in a terrible civil war; that to avoid and postpone this horrible calamity we must acquire Southern territory, and thus make the South strong *in* the Union, and in the language of HENRY A. WISE, if a resort to arms in order to protect the constitutional rights of the people of the South become absolutely necessary, let the fight be made *in* the Union, not going out. If, as the result of this policy of acquiring Southern territory, war became necessary, it would be far better, as a united people to contend with foreign powers, and while we won an empire for the exercise of constitutional liberty and render futile for all the coming schemes of fanatical disintegrators, we should remove the carnage and bloodshed beyond our own doorsills and clear of the sounds of our own firesides.

As to whether, in my private capacity, I am a slavery propagandist or an Abolitionist, or neither, I do not hold myself bound to answer, and care but little for public opinion so long as I act conscientiously, according to my judgment and patriotic impulses. I wish to be right, and anxious to correct my opinions by the light of experience.

In my official capacity, I have endeavored to execute the constitutional functions of my position, and in teaching that slavery, while an admitted evil, belonged to the States, and would be terminated most satisfactorily by leaving its political fate to those among whom it existed, and trusting to the weapons of reason and the prosperous experiences of the Northern as compared with the Southern labor system, to convince men of the real character of the institution. Under this *régime* it was gradually but surely fading from the Northern tier of Border States, and as soon as those had been completely freed of the system, the next tier of States would have taken up and finally discarded the institution.

But this philosophy suited neither the ultra, *per se* "fire-eating" Secessionists of South Carolina, or the fanatical Abolitionists of Massachusetts.

Another very unjust but broadly disseminated charge made against the Golden Circle, is that it was sectional and secession in character. But the very reverse of this is true, and I shall endeavor to show that the charge is false in conception and false in fact. The bane of the order was secession, and I defy any man or set of men to show where and when any prominent leader of the order ever taught or advocated, as the policy of the Golden Circle, the necessity of secession. The object of the whole organization was to fortify and render permanent the union of the States, not to encourage their disruption. Save South Carolina and Florida, there are no Southern States which I did not canvass in behalf of the order; yet I defy any man to prove that he ever heard me make a secession speech. That I have been a States Rights Democrat more than twenty years, I do not deny, but this need not and did not lead me to the advocacy of secession; nor did I ever mix my own political views with the doctrines of the Golden Circle before the public, or in the castles, lodges or councils of the order.

There has been from the very foundation of the government a contest between the Federal and State powers—the Central or Federal Government appropriating or claiming powers never delegated by the States. The war through which we have passed has nearly obliterated "States Rights" save those of a minor municipal kind, and even those are not always left untouched. There must yet be a secession from these high pretensions of the Federal Government, or other revolutions will follow in the wake of the secession war just ended. This is my own private conviction, and the Golden Circle is in no way responsible for the same; yet it will guard with a jealous eye every such attempt to overthrow the individualism of the States as it would any other encroachment on the constitutional liberties of the people, and use all its influence to appease, by argument and every other legal means, any such attempt, while on the other hand its membership are sworn to uphold and assist the Federal Government in the exercise of all its lawful rights.

Whenever the question of slavery has been presented to us, we have asked for a convention of the States—an old-fashioned wittenagamotte, and if slavery or the Union must perish, then, for the sake of the white man's liberties, save the Union, even at the expense of slavery, not by bloodshed, but by fair and honorable compensation to the Southern citizens whose all was vested in this species of property. For these reasons we deprecated the Kansas difficulties, and urged as the remedy for these evils the acquisition of Southern territory, by means of which such a reinforcement of representation would be thrown into the Senate as would allay the morbid apprehensions of the South, and thus make that section so strong *in* the Union that there could no longer be a pretext for separating from the North. That the original compact of confederation was imperfect, is now demonstrated, for while the right of secession was directly or indirectly conceded, or left so obscure as to warrant its partisans in claiming it as a remedy, the arbitrament of arms has definitely settled the question, and however individuals may think, it will not be again advanced as a remedy for encroachments on the rights of the States. In reviewing the past we must not forget that the absolute sovereignty of the States, except in the case of those limited concessions to the Federal Goverdment which are so clearly defined in the articles of confederation, the constitution, and the practice of our body politic, was not claimed alone in the slave States, nor has the doctrine of States Rights been a thing of recent invention, as the history of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and other eastern and northern States will show; hence our political history is a history of sectional compromise.

Whoever will take time to reflect on the objects of the Golden Circle, cannot fail to perceive that a civil war—the inevitable result of secession—would, necessarily, be fatal to any colonization scheme which looked to the acquisition of territory, and nothing but blinded partisan politics could ever have given currency to an idea so palpably absurd. That the maintenance of the Union intact as a condition of our success was everywhere publicly and privately taught, can be established by a million of living witnesses.

As to the charge of its being *sectional*, nothing could be more specious, for the records of the order show that it was spread through nearly all the States, both North and South—there being not over six States in which it was not widely scattered, of which number two were slaveholding States of the South. The real seat of power of the order had been for several years at Monterey, in the Mexican State of Neuva Leon, while the headquarters of the United States branch of the order has been, alternately, at Lexington, Cincinnati, Baltimore, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Knoxville, Atlanta, Montgomery, Austin, Texas. The Southern people were most interested in the scheme, and it was more widely extended among that people. When the war opened, in 1861, the order was suspended, and its members went into either army—the Northern or Southern, as their inclinations led them to choose. Nobody in Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New-York, Connecticut or Indiana wished the Union divided on sectional issues; yet there were numerous castles, lodges or councils in those States.

But another specious objection must be noticed. It is said that it was a filibustering scheme. Now, if the reader pleases, and for the sake of developing an idea, I will admit this charge to have been well founded, and while it was not, and is not true, as regards the Golden Circle, still its ultimate end was conquest, which is but a milder form of filibusterism, and I shall justify it by the practices of the United States Government. Every member of the Order was sworn to obey the laws of the United States, and to do no act inconsistent with the honor and dignity of the government, and which was not permitted by the statute laws, by treaties, by morality and by the common polity and comity of nations. But suppose it to have been a "filibuster" scheme! do we not belong to a filibustering race and a filibustering nation? Our Saxon and British ancestors grew great by conquest. England, France, Spain, Holland, Russia and Portugal taught this policy to Americans, and we have lost sight of no valuable part of these lessons, though we have spiced our practices with a little more diplomacy. We have been filibustering on the red aborigines of America ever since we were a people. We filibustered France out of the Louisiana territory; Spain out of the Floridas, Mexico out of Texas, and as a sequel, out of California. In a word, *force* has prevailed when it subserved our interests. And who shall tell me that the reclamation of the wilds of America; the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory; the Floridas; Texas and California, has not greatly contributed to the interests of civilization and to the happiness of the people of prior citizenship? The end of this system of conquest is not yet arrived, nor will it occur until the circle of Saxon civilization—which is typified by the Golden Circle inclosing the continent of North America within the embrace of its Christian motto of the golden rule—is a reality. The Monroe doctrine—the bubbling spirit of effervescent Americanism—points unmistakably to this end, and the great war which has just closed has demonstrated our national and tribic ability to carry forward to a successful issue this great problem of modern Saxon civilization. For reasons sufficient to my mind, I have always and expect to continue to justify Saxon filibusterism, as I am satisfied that this Saxon race will always plant and nourish a higher and nobler civilization than any they may overthrow.

The Golden Circle proposed to assist in compassing these ends by coöperative efforts with the people of Mexico, and by means strictly legitimate and just. No one will question my right to emigrate to Mexico and take the allegiance of citizenship to that government. When I am there, and when I have thus acted, I may then do whatever the laws allow any Mexican citizen to do, even to assisting in overthrowing a weak and semi-civilized government, in order to found a more powerful and more civilized one. If one man can legally do this, then any indefinite number can do the same things; and it was on this precise basis that the Golden Circle predicated every movement ever contemplated by that order.

If those who assume to know so very much of the Golden Circle will take the trouble to examine the debates in Congress during the years of 1857-8-9-60, they may learn enough to convince them that the labors and objects of the Golden Circle have not been "hidden in a bushel." The State archives at Washington will reveal more than is generally supposed in relation to the origin, objects and labors of the organization.

I shall here be asked, "if the objects of the order were laudable and entirely legitimate, why have a military department?" Though the question would be absurd if asked by any one acquainted with Mexican society, or who has any knowledge of the fate of HENRY CRABBE and his party, under the treacherous friendship of PESQUIRRE, I beg to say in answer, that to control the heterogenous masses of a large body of emigrants, no rules and regulations are so effective as those based on military discipline. This is the branch of the order, under the name of *Knights* of the Golden Circle which has been so extensively maligned by the partisan press of the country.

Another absurd charge against the order is, that it was a Democratic concern, and as such was upheld and supported by that party. Nothing can be more untrue than this charge, for neither political or religious tests were ever known in the practices or tolerated by the laws of the order. By publishing our rolls, which, however, I do not feel that I should do, at least, yet, the most indubitable evidences would be furnished that men of all parties and from all sections of the country were and are members of the order. On the other hand very few prominent political leaders of any party were members of the order. Neither Mr. Pierce, Mr. Fillmore, Gen. Scott, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Bell, Mr. Breckinridge or Mr. Davis were ever in any way connected with the Golden Circle. Nor were Messrs. Rhett, Keitt or Yancey in the South; Garrison, Philips or Beecher in the North, nor Giddings, Chase or Wade in the West, or Messrs. Winter Davis, Saulsbury and Hicks in the Middle States, members of the order. Yet thousands of the supporters of the parties of these gentlemen were warm and earnest members of the organization.

By examining the files of the partisan press for ten years past, we shall see that the order has been denounced in one place as an Abolition concern; in another as a Free Soil Democratic Order; in still another a BRECKINRIDGE secession scheme; and in still other places it was claimed to be "Know-Nothing"-ism in a new form. I have met and answered these charges wherever I have heard them, and I well remember that at Knoxville, in the Summer of 1860, I met and publicly confronted the electors of three parties, each of whom charged the Golden Circle with being the pet scheme of one of the others. The present loyal Governor of Tennessee listened to that speech, and I am confident that he would, if necessary, testify to the truth of this declaration. However, as it could not be all these things, unless, chameleon-like, or like too many American politicians, it could change its characteristics to suit every emergency, I leave time and history to vindicate the political parties as well as the order. As it was none of these things, I consider it a duty to state what it was in as few words as possible. I lay it down as a demonstrable fact that the whole scheme of the Golden Circle was, and still is, a lawful and just American enterprise, looking only to the interest of one common country, under the guiding genius of Christian civilization; that it was not sectional; was not partisan, was not sectarian, was not treasonable; and was and is still consistent with all the teachings of our republican and Christian theories, obedient to public and municipal law, and never yet was the promoter of an act inconsistent with morality, justice, humanity or national glory.

Judge-Advocate Gen. JOSEPH HOLT, of Kentucky, however, seems to entertain a very different opinion, for he states that it has appeared in the West under the various names of O. A. K., Sons of Liberty, Circle of Honor, &c., &c. Now, I fearlessly deny the truth of this charge, and hurl back the inferences sought to be established as inconceivably absurd and intentionally libelous, and nothing but blinded partisan prejudice could have induced any man to so stake his official veracity. If the Hon. Judge-Advocate-General pleases I am willing to, and will, of my own accord, at the proper time, prove that since June, 1861, that no lodge, castle or council, under whatever name, or in any way connected with the Golden Circle, has ever been directly or indirectly at work in *any* part of the United States, and that he cannot produce a member of any or either of those associations who is now or ever was a member of the Golden Circle; or if he shall show one such I will show that the man is perjured, and by such act is an expelled member of the order. I most solemnly deny being in any way connected with those associations, or that I have ever authorized them, or that I have any knowledge of them, save what I have acquired from the newspaper reports or from those of the Judge Advocate-General. I do not think a single castle, lodge or council of the order has been established since a knowledge of the Fort Sumter bombardment reached me in 1861. Nor did I, the Judge Advocate-General, or any other man, ever hear of such organizations in the country until since the end of 1861, since when I have not been in the North, until brought to prison in July, 1863, and since when, till the present moment, I have remained in prison. I further assert that I have not been in correspondence directly or indirectly with any party or parties in the North or West since June, 1861, either on private or public business, nor with either the federal or rebel governments, under neither of which could I hold any office while President of the Golden Circle. As a surgeon, I have exercised my professional skill for the relief of the soldiers of both armies, and would do so again; and if this in any way compromises me, then I am willing to be compromised; but I do not mean to be judged unheard by Judge Advocate-General HOLT.

As "Othello's occupation is gone," and Judge Advocate-General HOLT sinks back to the single position of JOSEPH HOLT, citizen, I no longer feel that respect for his office should screen him from criticism and exposure, and at the proper time I shall bring to light the work of himself and his assistants and their tools in a form which will develop at least what terrible outrages may be and have been committed by those exercising arbitrary power under the plea of military necessity.

As to the character and objects of the O. A. K., Sons of Liberty, &c., which Judge HOLT charges to have been seditious and disloyal organizations, I am wholly ignorant; yet I strongly suspect them to have been weak imitations of the military department of the Golden Circle, concocted by "pot-house" politicians, from impressions of the K. G. C. derived from newspaper reports, and intended, in the language of the venerable LEWIS CASS, to "steal my thunder." However, in 1870, the public will know the whole truth, for immediately after the next decennial Congress of the Golden Circle which will then assemble, the archives of the Golden Circle will be published, together with such other matters as will develop the whole truth in regard to many matters which certain parties imagine to be permanently buried; but wrongs should never be hidden—while what is good and requires secrecy to render it available ought to be and will be held sacred, *for el que no sabe guardar un secreto no es digno de confianza*, a fact which no member of the Golden Circle is likely to forget.

It remains for me to notice some other charges, but first I beg to call attention to some of the numerous "exposes" of the Golden Circle, many of which from their absurdity, have been industriously circulated by our own membership, as the very best answer which could be made to our opponents. WOOL, HOLT, EVANS, EDWARDS, PRENTICE & Co. ought to have met in counsel; and after having agreed on some general plan, then published, far as they have proceeded the entire dissimilarity of these works, and their palpable contradictions have rendered them innocuous.

If JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and his friends failed to expose Masonry for partisan purposes in 1828, common prudence ought to have made the authors of these exposes more prudent in approaching the secret rituals of the Golden Circle—but "fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

The most rational objection I have seen, and the one which impresses me most forcibly, is that the Golden Circle is a SECRET organization. Though it has been far less secret than most persons seem to suppose, yet I am convinced that it has been too much so. While good arguments can be adduced in favor of secrecy in the infancy of all good organizations, I doubt if the same policy should be followed when an order, by age and a widespread membership, has acquired strength, is any longer justifiable in a republican form of government, where the public mind is educated in the principles of right and justice, and liberty of speech and the press are guaranteed by the public law. And so well am I convinced of this, that I shall permit no more secrecy in any part of the order, save in the sessions of the Board of Trustees, where questions relating to the archives and management of the order alone are discussed. It is a family council, and no more a proper subject for public inspection than the confidence of the family chamber, or the business of a bank committee. The order attached to this circular will more fully express my views on this subject. While there is no earthly reason why Masonry, Odd Fellowship, and such orders should be more public than they are, experience of the Know-Nothing, Wide Awake and Loyal League Clubs, have convinced us that the principles of secrecy may be perverted to bad uses, as we have nothing to gain by secrecy and nothing to lose by publicity. The Golden Circle will henceforward be public in its ceremonial, principles and objects, as all our ends may be quite as easily attained, while we shall be protected from much misrepresentation.

Another general charge must be noticed. It has been said and written and published by numerous persons that the Golden Circle forced the issue of secession—precipitated the South into revolution. Fortunately, the intelligence of the country is too great to listen seriously to this charge. The fact is, that from the earliest period of our national history there has been a considerable party in the country to whom slavery was an eyesore, and in their denunciations of a system they have come in course of years to associate the Southern people with everything dishonorable, mean and vulgar. This persistent abuse of a people has necessarily produced counter feelings of hatred and contempt, and as early as 1820, forty years before the actual attempt to disrupt the Union, and a quarter of a century before such an order as the Golden Circle was even conceived, the fanatics of Massachusetts and South Carolina would have precipitated us into civil war but for the firmness of President JACKSON. The revolution of the past four years was the bursting of an old political sore, and though it has inflicted such suffering on the body politic, we may hope that the national health will now be greatly improved. This will, however, much depend upon the silence of the Sumners, Philipses, Keitts, Wades, Yancys, &c., North and South. Because a man is a slavery advocate, or an advocate for the abolition of the institution, does that place him beyond the pale of civilization, and justify the wholesale abuse which we find the fanatics of both sections so freely allowing themselves to express? I am a Southern born man and think I know that people, and I as readily admit their faults as I do my own; but I assert that, as a people, they have no superiors in the higher and nobler qualities of human nature. For fourteen years a resident in the North, I think myself qualified to pass my opinion on the Northern masses; and while their pursuits and habits are different from those of the South, yet a greater people does not control civilization in any part of the earth. They have faults, and glaring ones, but does that justify me in regarding them as all fanatics or craven wretches? Certainly not. I have found generous and warm friends in the North, as I have in the South, and when we dispassionately compare them we shall find that the errors and defects of each only bring out more palpably the virtues of the other.

If any man prefers negro society to that of white people, let him go to San Domingo; as for myself, being a white man, I prefer white society. And while I would not again reduce the negro to bondage, I would gladly see the last one of the race returned to his own native Africa; and if this is not done, then I respectfully suggest it as my opinion, founded upon observations of the negro in the North and in the South, that the black man will find that he has lost more joys and real happiness in leaving his Southern home than he has found in the perlieus of Northern cities.

From the press of the country, with which I have been so long connected, by which I have been so much abused, I ask, in justice, the circulation of this my first and last vindication of the Golden Circle.

GEORGE W. L. BICKLEY,
President of the Golden Circle.
FORT WARREN, Mass., June 28, 1865.

OUTRAGE AND VENGEANCE.

Two Girls Outraged in the Woods near Albany—A Father and His Son Charged with the Crime—The Mother and Brother of the Victims Nearly Kill One of the Accused in the Court-Room.

ALBANY, Monday, July 10.

Much excitement was created at East Albany this afternoon by the shooting of a prisoner in the Police Court-room. Last Friday afternoon two girls, named ANN and BRIDGET BURNS, went to the woods a short distance from their home to pick berries. While thus engaged they were seized by four men, who repeatedly violated their persons. BRIDGET, who is but fifteen years old, cannot live, it is said.

Soon after the crime was publicly known, LEWIS MAJOR, aged forty years, and his son were arrested and recognized by the girls as two of their assailants. This afternoon they were taken before the Police Magistrate for preliminary examination. But these proceedings had scarcely opened when a brother of the girls shot the eldest MAJOR twice, in the arm and leg. The mother of the girls followed up the attack by striking MAJOR a heavy blow with a hatchet upon the head. Young BURNS and his mother were arrested, and MAJOR was carried to his house, where a threatening mob was only deterred from resorting to lynch law by the presence of a strong police force. MAJOR was formerly an engineer on the Hudson River Railroad, but had been discharged for misconduct. His son is said to be a notorious bounty-jumper. Young BURNS tried to stab him, but was prevented by a policeman.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Banks vs. Gov. Wells—From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, July 9.

A Shreveport letter to the New-Orleans *Times*, dated the 4th inst., reports a heavy storm in Louisiana and Texas. The Red River was rising rapidly, and there was a prospect of navigation lasting till August. The friends of Gen. BANKS are working against the Wells' party. The former wish a provisional government—the latter object to it. Mr. COVODE, who was recently here, will report against WELLS.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN is taking strong grounds against the banditti.

CORTINAS, in an interview with the Federal General BROWN, had informed him that he intended giving up opposition to the government of MAXIMILIAN.

The steamship *Fung Shuey* has arrived from Texas.

There was more inquiry along the line of the Red River for cotton, but no sales are reported. There had been no transactions in sugar, molasses or produce.

There was more inquiry in the New-Orleans cotton market for that article, and 20,000 bales had changed hands at full prices.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

The Eighth Collection District and Its Official Lists.

REMARKABLE RETURNS OF INCOMES.

Over Twelve Thousand Tax-Payers in the District.

Queer Revelations of Hotel and Up-Town Life.

How Men Pay $10,000 for Board and Nothing for Their Income.

The several districts thus far developed in the columns of the TIMES have disclosed each its peculiarity. In one there are no incomes of any account; in another the manufacturing interest leads the van; in another the warehouse business demands the greater portion of the officials' time, and in the district of which we write to-day we find the income list swollen to enormous proportions, its numerical extent being wonderfully great, and the revenue derived from this source for the benefit of the government approaching the fabulous.

The largest income district in the country we believe is

THE EIGHTH COLLECTION DISTRICT

of New-York, it is at all events the most important. The difficulties which present themselves before the assessor and the collector are multiform, and wind through the labyrinth of human weakness, human ingenuity and human wickedness. Incomes are slippery things. Opinions differ, and so long as many minds are brought to the solution of the differences we must expect to find great discrepancies, and oftentimes very erroneous conclusions. Men who live at hotels, men who are here to-day, in Washington tomorrow, in Saratoga the day after, and then disappear altogether for a time to be heard of next on the Continent, are just as fallible as men who drudge hard all the week and make scarcely enough to pay their household bills at the end of it. In point of fact the officials find them more fallible, and it is a much easier task to ascertain the dues of the latter than of the former class. The

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

is situated at No. 923 Broadway, up stairs, Mr. GEO. P. PUTNAM, the well known and favorably regarded publisher, being the incumbent. His deputies are Capt. Geo. H. Putnam, Theron Baldwin and H. H. Snelling, with Messrs. James F. Lyman, S. W. Wilson, C. D. Thomas and —— Thomas are the clerks. Mr. PUTNAM's books are neatly kept, accurate and easy of reference, and he mentions with commendable pride the fact, that he has from the opening of his office employed a number of young women to do certain branches of the work, which they have done efficiently and to his entire satisfaction. There are many of our largest first-class hotels in this district, hotels which pay but $200 each to the government, and should pay a great deal more. In these vast places live hosts of wealthy men who are difficult to reach. The assessors find more difficulty, probably in reaching correct conclusions concerning this class of people, than any other. It passes human understanding to reconcile the ability of a man to pay $10,000 per annum board with the fact, that he has no income, and yet this fact exists. One person, who lives in grand style at a Fifth-avenue hotel, drives his fast team, sports in the gaiest style and fares sumptuously every day, whose commonest attire would dazzle the accustomed eyes of Solomon and put the optics of the Queen of Sheba in bewilderment, pays the enormous sum of $16 50 tax per annum. Another who lives in a superbly furnished $30,000 house, swore to an income-tax in 1862 of less than $10. "Insufficiencies" are of frequent occurrence upon the returns of many of our up-town friends. One man paid $1,000 tax, then confessed to an arrearage of $6,000, and finally on a close examination, recollected that his last return was insufficient by about $24,000 taxes. This sort of thing won't do; if the newsboys and other young people of the metropolis get the idea into their heads that their employers and friends of wealth can make "insufficiency" the fashion, what will be the result on the coming generation?

In this district, as in the others, the most remarkable increase is observable not only in the net results to the government, but in the number of accounts opened. For instance there are at first some 7,000 names on the income list, and now there are not far from 12,000. There are about 750 manufactories of all kinds in the district, four breweries, two gas companies, &c., &c.

THE INCOME OF 1863,

As at first returned, was	$2,196,582
Subsequent assessments and collections return—the net	2,560,000
The Income of 1862 was	1,104,758
The Income of 1864 estimated	5,000,000
The simple annual of 1862	65,73
The simple annual of 1864	75,74

THE MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

Of the last six months were as follows:

1865.		1865.	
January	$86,754 17	May	95,142 00
February	80,275 63	June	90,000 00
March	85,685 26		
April	93,727 95	Total	$531,585 01

THE MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY.

since July, 1864, has paid the following monthly taxes:

1864.		1865.	
July	$9,635 34	January	$25,600 90
August	10,637 55	February	21,757 30
September	14,830 42	March	20,512 02
October	18,314 54	April	22,605 71
November	28,460 65	May	17,102 20
December	23,986 60		

The New-York Company paid nearly two-thirds as much.

THE COLLECTIONS

for the fiscal year of 1863-4 are as follows:

1863.		1864.	
May	$309,546	January	$105,25
August	224,514	February	92,97
September	180,400	March	71,116
October	220,226	April	70,46
November	139,972	May	84,96
December	139,860	June	524,35
Total			$2,178,34

The collections for the fiscal year of 1864-5 were as follows:

1864.		1865.	
July	$554,631	January	$1,373,08
August	489,139	February	161,13
September	205,597	March	274,56
October	142,686	April	253,79
November	275,400	May	199,59
December	973,691	To June 30	140,43
Total			$5,073,92

1864.		1865.	
November	$660,029	January	$86,7
December	104,275	February	80,27
		March	85,6
		April	93,72
		May	95,14
		June (estimated)	90,00
Total			$1,381,88

THE ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

is at No. 289 Fourth-avenue. [Mr.] ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, the auctioneer, one of our oldest citizens, is the Assessor, and the following are his assistants:

John M. Robinson, James Bleecker, O. G. Hillard, E. R. Roberts, W. O. Enos, J. B. Bacon, J. E. Dennis, Thomas W. Gibson, R. P. Duncan, Geo. W. Hinckman, James M. Boyd, R. H. Blakeley, A. C. Duncomb, A. C. Loomis, H. Ward Chilton, Wm. Staritt, Edward Bleecker.

Chief-Clerk, Judge James H. Welsh; Clerk, John J. Jones.

The office is pleasantly situated, accessible and

Continued on Eighth Page.

RUSSIA.

The Obsequies of the Late Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia—The Russian Navy.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, June 7, 1865.

Although I know your European files will furnish very full accounts of the obsequies of the late heriditary Grand Duke of Russia, TSAROVITCH NICHOLAS ALEXANDROVITCH, yet it has occurred to me your readers may still be interested in a short description from an American eyewitness.

After more than a week of suspense and daily expectation, it was authoritatively announced, on Friday, the 2d inst., that the fleet, under the command of Admiral LISSOFFSKY, which conveyed the remains of the Grand Duke from Nice, after an exceedingly tedious and stormy passage, had at last arrived off Cronstadt. The Emperor, accompanied by his staff, immediately repaired to the port, when the formal reception took place about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

At first it was supposed the body would be brought to the city on the following day, but as Sunday and Monday happened to be great church holidays, on which it is impossible to perform funeral services, and as these services could not be omitted during the lying in state, the ceremony had to be deferred until Tuesday.

The arrival being by sea, pains were taken to render the naval display as imposing as possible. About thirty-four ships, including the monitors and iron-clad rams, put in commission, beside the numerous gunboats and yachts belonging to the marine. Availing myself of this opportunity to see the Russian navy at its best, I went on Monday to Cronstadt, in company with a number of friends. Taking the regular 9 o'clock boat, we passed the long line of gunboats moored in the river, ready the next day's ceremony, and, after a pleasant run of an hour and a half, reached Cronstadt, where a small steam-yacht had been provided for our accommodation. We first ran along the line of ships stationed above the city, consisting of ten monitors and four iron-clad rams, beside the *Rusick*—the old yacht of the Emperor NICHOLAS—and several small vessels, which lay in advance of the line, almost in the channel. The monitors have been built here during the past eighteen months, after drawings of ERICSSON's original *Monitor*. The *Permietz*, a ram of some three thousand tons, with rolled iron plates graduated from two and a-half to five and a-half inches in thickness, and carrying thirty-one guns, was brought from England. The *Ne-tro-men-ya*, (don't touch me,) on the same model, and carrying seventeen guns, was built in St. Petersburgh by English contractors, as also a double-turreted, iron-plated ram, with the turrets partly below the deck, and claiming some originality in design. The *Sevastopol*, the largest iron-clad in the navy, is from one of the government yards. She is not entirely finished, but was put in commission for this occasion.

We now passed down by the Government mole, where the *Alexander Nevsky*, with the remains of the Grand Duke, lay close under the walls of Fort Menchikoff, between Kronslot and Fort Alexander, and near to Forts Peter and Paul and Constantine, all grim granite works, within whose surly embrasures the horrid dogs of war lie kenneled, ready to leap forth at the first approach of a foe. Notwithstanding the sums lavished on these fortifications, they are considered, in some respects, still incomplete. An iron fort is also being erected, further down the island, from plates furnished, from England, through Mr. H. B. FROONE, to whose politeness we were indebted for our excursion. The line below the town was composed of fifteen sea-going wooden ships, mostly screw frigates, with their yards crossed and flags at half-mast. Among them was the *General Admiral*, an admirably proportioned vessel, which, your readers will remember, was built in the United States some years ago for the Russian Government; also the old ship of the line, *Emperor Nicholas*, an enormous three-decker, carrying 131 guns. How clumsey and useless she appeared in the light of modern experience. It makes one sad to look at these old leviathans, once so powerful, and think that now they are shorn of their strength, that the glory of wood has departed, and that now iron alone is capable of withstanding iron; to think that now a little Ericsson monitor, with its awkward proportions and ungainly cheese-box, is more than a match for a whole fleet of these hoary old monsters of the deep. It is indeed strange that the ingenuity of one man can thus defeat the plans of mighty nations, and render useless the labor of years. Yet the same thing is true in every department of life; the implements of the husbandman, the tools of the mechanic, and the machinery of the factory, which are considered the most perfect one year, are laid aside as useless the next.

However slow Russia may be in some respects, she has at least shown a disposition to keep well up with the times in her naval establishment. After running down past the guard-ship, nearly to the outer beacon, we returned on the other side of the fleet, meeting the yacht of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE—*General Admiral*—to the mole head, and after an ineffectual attempt to visit the *Alexander Nevsky*, we crossed over to Cranienbaum, and returned to the city by rail.

As if indifference to the solemn occasion, Tuesday morning dawned dark and somber; great folds of dense black clouds covered the sky—a thick hanging of mourning drapery; the air was charged with rain, as if the heavens themselves were ready to mingle their tears with those of a great nation; yet not a leaf fluttered in the wind, but all was hushed as death itself. The remains were to be conveyed from Cronstadt in the Emperor's yacht, *Alexandria*, disembarking at the Imperial Landing, on the English Quay, below all the bridges, where the procession was to form, move up the river to the Isaac Plain, and, after halting before the Cathedral for prayers, proceed along the front of the Admiralty, thence by the Court Quay to the Troitsky bridge, where it was to cross the Neva, and enter the fortress by St. John's gate.

The houses for the whole distance were profusely hung with black, trimmed with white, in deference to the youthfulness of the deceased. Every window, from which the least glimpse of the procession could be obtained, was eagerly engaged more than a week ago. Seats were erected in every available locality, and readily disposed of at high prices. Early in the morning troops began to arrive, and take their positions, for the procession was to pass through a double line of military, the whole way from the landing to the fortress, a distance of two and a half miles. The crowd, too, began to assemble, so that before 11 o'clock every window, every roof, every seat, and every square inch of vacant space along the streets was packed to its utmost capacity. When I came on the plain, about 11½, and took possession of a high seat which I had secured several days before, there was nothing to be seen but one vast heaving ocean of humanity. Even the bridges and quays on the opposite side of the river were jammed. There were about eighty thousand military on the grounds, and, at the very least calculation, [illegible] hundred thousand spectators. And yet that [illegible] concourse was as still and quiet as the congregation in a New-England meeting-house. The order was marvelous. At one time, near me, the crowd pressed from behind, encroached on the ground reserved for the procession, and the police had some difficulty in clearing it again; just the occasion for an uproar, it would seem, yet there was not the slightest noise, or confusion, not even a word spoken, save the commands of the officer in charge.

At 12 o'clock a signal rocket was fired to regulate the time, and soon after the carriage of the Empress passed quietly down to the landing, and the Grand Duke NICHOLAS rode along the line, as if to see that all was in order, but there was no music, no cheers from the troops, nothing to break the stillness, save the restless tramping of the cavalry horses.

The procession was now partially formed, along the English quay, extending nearly to the plain. My seat was by the river, near the monument of Peter the Great, giving me a view of the whole of this street, the St. Isaac's Cathedral, and the greater part of the plain.

A little after 1 another rocket signaled the approach of the Imperial yacht, and at twenty minutes past, the first gun was fired as she entered the river, and the bells of St. Isaac's began to toll. Slowly and solemnly the yacht came up the river, her yards crossed, and the flag of the deceased floating at half-mast, each gunboat firing a single shot as she passed. And now, amid that awful grand-like stillness, not broken, only intensified, by the booming of the minute-guns, and the tolling of the bells, the landing was effected, and the procession began to move.

It was led by a band, mounted on white horses, playing a Circassian dirge—a woeful wail, so wildly sad that one could not help thinking it had been caught from the sighing of the winds amid the lonely crags of the Caucasus. Then came the Cossack regiment, commanded by the Tsarovitch, followed by an infantry regiment, with martial music and muffled drums. Next came a detachment of palace servants, in court livery, preceding the personal servants of the deceased, bearing his escutcheons and arms, and leading his favorite horse, saddled but riderless. Then there were representatives from the various regiments, followed by a little army of Generals; after which came the deputations from the civil service. Next was placed a hussar regiment, with horses marching as seriously as if they understood the import of the solemn pageant in which they were engaged. Now came the Russian orders worn by the Grand Duke, lying on cushions; then his flag, carried by an Admiral, and followed by the officers and crew of the *Alexander Nevsky*; then his foreign orders, then a company of enormous grenadiers, with muffled drums.

The sacred part ot the procession was preceded, as such processions always are, by a cross and lighted candles. The candle directly in front of the cross was inclosed in a massive jeweled lantern, carried on a short staff. The singers from the St. Isaac's Cathedral, and the Monastery of St. Alexander Nevsky, followed now, in their gowns, and with heads uncovered, chanting a funeral dirge, as mournful as the lament of the angels over a lost soul. The music in the Greek church is justly famous, and these two choirs, with the court choir, are undoubtedly the most perfect in Russia. One who has never heard them, can form no accurate idea of their singing, and it is equally impossible for one who has heard them to forget his impressions.

Now came a large number of deacons, monks and priests, of various grades; then the court singers, embodying the lamentations of eighty millions of human beings in their wonderful heartrending requiems. Then followed the higher orders of the clergy, in black robes trimmed with white; the Bishops, wearing purple velvet mitres; the Archbishops, golden mitres, studded with precious stones. Last, and preceding the remains, walked the venerable Metropolitan of St. Petersburgh and Novogorod, supported, according to custom, by two Archbishops.

The catafalque was drawn by eight horses, dressed in black, with the Grand Duke's arms embroidered on their sides. It consisted of a black car on massive silver wheels, over which rose a heavy gilt canopy, surmounted by a crown and cross, and adorned with sixteen beautiful white plumes. The drapery was white silk, trimmed with gold fringe. On each corner of the car stood a guard, in full uniform, as if they were supporting the canopy. The coffin was covered with a heavy gold embroidered cloth; six lighted candles were carried on each side. The Emperor rode next the catafalque, on a dark chestnut horse. He was dressed in the Cossack uniform ordinarily worn by the Grand Duke. Then came the three brothers of the deceased, ALEXANDER, VLADEMIR, and ALEXIS, with the brothers of the Emperor, surrounded by an immense suite of Generals, Adjutants, etc., etc., following promiscuously, and filling the entire breadth left for the procession. Next, proceeded by a detachment of grenadiers, came two carriages, drawn by six horses each, draped in black, occupied by the Empress and younger children, and the Grand Duchesses. Then followed various deputations, then six court carriages, drawn by six horses each, likewise in black, after which the procession was closed by detachments of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

When the catafalque reached the St. Isaac's Cathedral, a short halt was made for prayers, and then the last remains of he who, living, would have had absolute power over eighty millions of people, were carried on, in solemn state, past the palace of his forefathers, across the Neva, the glory of the capital, and into the massive granite fortress, where his ancestors, from Peter the Great, grimly await the certain coming of their posterity. The procession past, the dispersal of that mighty crowd was, if possible, more wonderful than the crowd itself. Troops of all grades, gentlemen and ladies, strangers and common people, in their hemp-cloth and sheepskins, all mingled in one universal conglomeration, but no noise, no confusion. and yet in the space of half an hour the plain showed no sign of the great event, save the mourning drapery and the seats just vacated.

I now visited the Imperial yacht *Alexandra*, still lying at the landing on the English quay, availing myself of a little privilege to pass the guards. On the after deck was the raised dais, on which the coffin had rested, covered with crimson cloth, trimmed with heavy gold fringe, and surmounted by a beautiful golden canopy, resting on four vine-wreathed columns. On the top of the canopy rose the cross and crown, and the corners were decorated with large natural bouquets of purple flowers. The drapery was white silk, trimmed with silver fringe. The crown and the initial of the Grand Duke's name were embroidered overhead, in the inside. Long sprigs of evergreen, forming a cross, were placed on the four sides, while a massive wreath of evergreen and purple flowers encircled the whole. All the arrangements displayed the most perfect taste in design, and skill in execution. The yacht is a small side-wheeled steamer, with no pretensions except speed, and designed entirely for service.

As I leave St. Petersburgh to-morrow, I naturally availed myself of the first opportunity to visit the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, where the remains are lying in state. I went about midnight, a time set apart for persons of all conditions, under which head it is easiest generally to rank one's self. The clouds which all day had been full of unshed tears, now began to weep, and the mysterious splendor of the Northern twilight, shining through, clothed everything in ghostly gray, well suiting our errand and the occasion.

The body lay on a dais, in the centre of the church, under a golden canopy. The arrangements were much the same as those on the yacht, already described. The coffin was open, exhibiting the military uniform and orders. Over the lower part the gold-cloth pall hung, in careless folds. The face, however, was covered with gauze, and surrounded with flowers. Lighted candles were disposed about as usual, and at the head stood three priests, reading prayers in a low, plaintive tone, while the officer on duty stood on the dais beside the coffin.

The tombs of the late Emperor and Empress were decorated with a profusion of flowers. Otherwise the cathedral appeared much as usual, with its long lines of ermine-robed sarcophagi extending across both ends, and partly filling the sides. Three days hence the Grand Duke must take his silent place among them, and the grandeur and power which were to have been his will pass to his brother ALEXANDER.

R.

CLASS DAY AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.

Pleasant Parting Ceremonies—Planting the Ivy—The New Gymnasium.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Friday, July 7, 1865.

The return of Summer this year is not attended with the intolerable drouth which was parching and destroying woods and mountains when we last enjoyed these festivities. The refreshing showers of early July have laid the dust, and even at this moment are threatening their usual return, and no pleasanter day could have been asked for the ceremonies connected with another class dissolution. The adelphic union of the two literary societies in college took place last evening. The speakers were selected from among the best of the graduating class, and spoke with fully the common amount of oratorical ability. The valedictory address was by WM. TALCOTT, of Jersey City, introduced by his oration upon "Patriotic Sacrifices;" and the music was of that excellent character for which the Williams Instrumental and Glee Club is renowned for miles about here.

This afternoon the rain very kindly stayed its coming long enough to admit of the complete execution of the programme of Class Day.

The members and ex-members of the graduating class having formed in front of the College Chapel, advanced in procession to the village church, where the more essentially literary portion of the ceremonies were performed.

The oration upon "Honor," was well-conceived and vigorously delivered; taking a broad ground in favor of the catholic spirit enjoined in the command "Honor *all* men." Mr. BROWN's poem upon "Unity," was well sustained throughout, varying the metre with a beautiful regard to the effect upon the arrangement of the sentiments. The valedictory address to the faculty, was omitted "by their order," for which we were surprised to find no assigned reason; and we take pleasure in saying that the oration prepared by Mr. HAWLEY, was a very fine production, deserving of a better fate.

Adjoining to the chapel the class planted their ivy, listening to the oration and singing in honor of the plant. The ivy is placed upon the eastern wall of the chapel, where four classes have preceded the present.

The address to the lower classes was an interesting assumption of alumni dignity, in teaching the undergraduates the doctrine of "Rights of the Minority and Individuals," and was combatted by the class historian. When the ivy had been planted and the address to the lower classes delivered, the classmafes now soon to part, seated themselves in the grove by East College, and listened to their class history, smoking the pipe of peace, and concluding with a "general stampede." The custom is quite different here from that at the larger colleges, the farewell scenes being reserved until the privacy of the evening banquet shall bar out all prying eyes. Instead of parting on the green, a sort of dance is the closing ceremony, and leaving, we may be allowed to say, but little pleasant impression upon the minds of the visitors.

In the evening the college *campus* was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns of all shapes, sizes, and colors, and under the excellent superintendence of Mr. TALCOTT, the arrangements for dancing gave universal satisfaction and pleasure.

And finally, the new graduates retire to their supper—if supper it can be called—and continue until the smallest hours possible in the morning in ceremonies to which we are not admitted, and of which we therefore cannot speak.

The Howard custom of "spreads" has been introduced here with great success this Summer; the "spread" of the Sigma Phi even, is generally spoken of as having been an exceedingly pleasing occasion.

There is but little that is new about college. You have already heard from another correspondent all about the base ball match, &c., of last week. A word may be added, with reference to the gymnasium.

This elegant structure, a recent gift to the college, is now so nearly completed that it is expected that the Alumni dinner will be given within its walls at the approaching commencement—the first week in August. The gymnasium room itself measures 100 feet by about 60, and is very neatly finished; the ground floor is to be used by the chemical department of the college, and underneath it are several bowling alleys, now complete. A professor has not yet been appointed to take charge of the gymnasium, but it is probable that there will be an appointment to the position by commencement.

AMONOS.

SARATOGA.

The Excitements at Saratoga—Mme. Anna Bishop at Congress Hall—Interesting Incident of "the Fourth"—An Armless Soldier at the Banquet—Serenade to Senator Wilkinson—Grover's Dramatic Company—The Races, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CONGRESS HALL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

We are now fairly launched upon the full tide of the fashionable season. The arrival of the Congress Hall band, a day or two ago, was the signal for the first "hop," and now we are having them every evening. Mme. ANNA BISHOP is to give us a concert, this evening, in the spacious ball-room of the hotel. GROVER is to open on Monday night with his dramatic company, and the races are announced for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Yet amid all this whirl of novelty and excitement, there are thousands who have visited Congress Hall and the Congress Spring, who prefer the good old hotel just as it used to be when its present enterprising proprietors first brought to it their skill and energy as caterers. The extreme neatness, order and decorum which characterized the early efforts of Mr. HATHORN are still evinced in every department, and enter into all the details of his present extensive establishment. The building now completely occupies the four sides of the square. The ceiling of the vast dining-hall has been beautifully panelled, and is supported by a double-row of Corinthian columns, which not only give greater solidity to the building, but add materially to the perspective beauty of the hall. The immense ball-room forms an L with the dining-hall, and both may now be instantly thrown into one, affording accommodations for about a thousand guests. The famous "collonade" is also being continued round both wings of the building; the street on the north side being discontinued, and the piazzas and grounds of the hotel extended over it.

The "Fourth" at Congress Hall was duly observed by the production of one of the most elegant dinners ever put upon the tables of a hotel—the hall beautifully draped with flags, the dishes garnished, the tables profusely decorated with flowers, and the guests generally in full dress and in most excellent humor.

Quite an interesting incident of the occasion was the accidental attendance of an armless soldier, en route for home—a modest young man of extremely genteel appearance and bearing, as we afterward learned, from the following autograph letter from the Governor of the State:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, June 22, 1865.

The bearer of this note is a meritorious soldier, by the name of ALFRED A. STRATTON. He lost both arms in the battle at Fort Steadman, Petersburgh, June 18, 1864, in the celebrated charge by our brave boys on the fort. His life was for a long time apparently suspended in the balance, but finally under skillful medical treatment and kind attention he recovered, and to-day stands before our loyal people, the noble exponent of the courage, devotion and patriotism of the American soldier. *I knew him when he was not armless—a poor, honest orphan boy, residing in Chautauqua County, in this State.* He went into the service upon small pay and with large patriotism. His situation appeals to the liberality of a grateful and generous people.

Very truly yours, R. E. FENTON.

To Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES.

Young STRATTON belonged to the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New-York Regiment, and in the engagement on the 18th of June his company lost ninety-nine men in killed and wounded—two only coming out of the fight untouched, of whom Lieut. DAVY, of No. 193 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, was one. Quite a liberal collection was made for his benefit among the guests of Congress Hall—none contributing less than $10. I give the address of the Lieutenant, in order that he may be consulted by those who may feel disposed to inquire into the case.

Workmen are already employed clearing away the rubbish of the United States Hotel, preparatory to its reconstruction upon a magnificent scale, in time for the next season. Commodore VANDERBILT arrived here to-day, to be present at the races. He is the guest of Mr. MARVIN, at his private residence, and it is understood is not an entirely indifferent spectator, of the "reconstruction" of "the States."

H.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

The Fashion of Weak Minds—Two Things Necessary for Union—The World Invited to Texas, &c., &c.

We make the following extracts from late Houston and Galveston journals:

From the Houston Telegraph, June 21.

THE FASHION OF WEAK MINDS.

It is the fashion of weak minds to sneer at the earnest efforts of many, who during the existence of the confederacy were devoted in its support, now that it is dead, endeavor to restore peace, order and prosperity to the country. Those efforts are charged to facility of change which those persons take pride in not being capable of. Words of unkind meaning and indicating unhappy temper are freely applied. It is not worth while to reply to such by pointing them to the old adage about those who sometimes, and those others who never change their minds. Its fitness and truth would have no other effect than to increase the ill humor of such as the garment would fit. It is enough for the present to say to them, follow in peace the path you have chosen. The world is wide enough to hold us all.

For our part we believe it to be the duty of every good man and woman to do all in his or her power to bring about the earliest settlement of affairs possible. We believe it the great duty of all to harmonize the people. And so far as personal ill-feelings are concerned, let by-gones be by-gones. Those whose ideas of patriotism have led them into personal unkindness have a lesson to learn, and it is one of the hardest that human nature can learn. It is as old as the records of man that they hate most who have injured most. And to unlearn the hates and forgive those one has injured, is the task many have now to undertake.

TWO THINGS NECESSARY.

Two things are now necessary to unite the two sections of the United States together in feeling as well as in fact: A liberal if not general amnesty toward the Southern people, and the reunion of the divided churches. In regard to the latter there are already most encouraging signs. Some time since Rev. Dr. ROBERT PAINE, of Aberdeen, Miss., one of the talented and venerable Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in a public address, now generally published, earnestly advised all the Southern people to submit to the authority of the Federal Government, and to unite in efforts to bring about once more peace and prosperity in the whole country. Bishop PAINE, too, was a strong Southern man, and a friend of Mr. DAVIS; but he is also a man of sense and Christian principle, and feels bound by all his obligations to use all his influence to heal the wounds which war has made, now that the conflict is over.

And but a few days since a grave and representative body of ministers of the Episcopal Church, with the accomplished Bishop GREGG at their head, met together in this city, and by solemn ecclesiastical action reunited with the parent fold of their church, from which they had been separated by the political division of the country. And now the venerable Bishop ANDREW, upon whose case the Methodist Church divided in 1864, he having married a lady owning a few slaves, and in consequence of which the Southern Methodist Church was established, utters his voice in favor of peace and unity. His address, published in another column, is beautiful for its elegant simplicity and ripe charity. No man in the South has suffered more in feeling in consequence of the unhappy divisions of the country, and has had more to forgive, according to the Southern standard of judgment, than Bishop ANDREW; and yet, no man excels him in his efforts to promote harmony, or in the Christian kindliness of his own chastened spirit. And no man will have more weight with the great body of the people, especially of his own church; for he has traveled and preached to delighted and edified thousands all over the Southern States, and is universally beloved. Now that the Union is restored, and we have given up the one cherished hope of a separate nationality, all good men should cultivate the good of their whole country, and illustrate the truth that

"Peace hath her victories,
No less renowned than war."

THE WORLD INVITED TO TEXAS.

We have a vast area. The settlements upon it are only here and there. Not one acre in thirty in this country is under fence. What we want is human muscle, under intelligent direction, to bring to light and make available, resources such as no other country can boast of.

Heretofore the peculiar institution has, by confining field labor to that class, and by not furnishing a sufficiency of it, prevented the rapid development of these remarkable resources. The value of labor was remarkable. The year before the war negro field-hands commanded $1,800 to $2,000 in gold. The very interest of this cost was $180 to $200 per annum, or 20 per cent. more than the annual wages of white field labor in the North, to say nothing of clothing and doctor's bills, care of children, aged persons, and the fact that one good white laborer does the work of one and a half to two negroes. All wages were in proportion. Mechanics commanded from $3 to $4 per day. Negroes were hired at other than field work at $15 to $25 per month. Day laborers commanded from $1 to $2 per day. If labor could be profitably employed at these prices, it proves that the country has elements of making labor valuable possessed by no other.

We have always seen this. Accepting slavery as the only source for the supply of labor, we in former years advocated the reopening of the African slave-trade, because it was a means of civilizing and christianizing savages, and at the same time of developing the natural wealth of a country we esteemed above all others. The advocacy of that trade did not prove acceptable. It was voted down, and we gave up the hope of ever seeing Texas fenced in. But the abolition of slavery opens the field to a new class of labor, of which there is a superabundance in Europe and the Northern States. The supply of that labor, if we may judge by the development of the Northwestern country, is as inexhaustible as is the field here for its employment. We advocate the opening of the country to settlers on the most liberal terms. We shall be glad to see half a million a year added thus to our population.

To those looking out for new homes we would say come this way. Land is cheap, labor is valuable, all professions and occupations are in demand. We want not only farmers, but mechanics of all kinds. We want rough labor, skilled labor, educated labor, human labor, horse labor, machine labor. A genial climate and a productive soil invite occupation. Now is the time to come in and "make yourselves at home."

—The Springfield *Republican* says: "Middletown, Conn., is excited over a 'regular' elopement, with the cruel parent, hasty moonlight ride, and all the other proper adjuncts. The fleeing pair have not yet been overtaken. The names are JOHN VINTON, 19 years old, and ANNA BRAINARD, an impulsive little girl of 15. Another determined couple meant to go with them, but didn't succeed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival and Departure of the Second Connecticut Artillery—Several Regiments Expected To-day—Important Notice.

The only command that arrived yesterday was the Second Connecticut. Although several were telegraphed as on the road between this city and Baltimore, up to a late hour last night no signs of their appearance were visible. The troops from the coast, also expected yesterday, have not yet arrived. Now that there is a lull in the arrival of discharged soldiers, it is to be hoped that those already in the city will be at once paid off, to make room for the proper accomodation of fresh troops, almost hourly expected.

The regiments now on Hart's Island are being rapidly paid off. The Tenth, Fifty-ninth, Seventy-third, Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Regiments are now on the Island. The first three were nearly all paid off yesterday. To-day the Irish Brigade and the One Hundred and Thirty-second will receive the back pay and bounties due them. Let all absentees from these regiments report at once, and so avoid delay and trouble. We would call attention to the following

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To the enlisted men of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers:

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

All men of this command who are absent from headquarters, at Hart's Island, to-day, (the 11th inst.) will not be paid. By order of

Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding Regiment.
JNO. M. COGAN, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

There is too much difficulty in getting the men together, and considerable unnecessary delay caused by the absentees failing to report. Soldiers still absent from their commands stand a good chance of losing pay and bounty through carelessness.

THE SECOND CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY.

One battalion of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Regiment, 280 men, arrived yesterday morning at a very early hour, and after eating breakfast at the New-York State Agency, remained during the day at the Battery Barracks, and, at 3 P. M., departed by steamer for New-Haven.

The Second Connecticut, formerly known as the Nineteenth Infantry, formed for some time a part of the garrison in the "Defences of Washington South of the Potomac," occupying Forts Worth, Ellsworth, Lyon, Wild, Farnsworth, Williams and Williard. The last named fort was built by the regiment. On the 23d of November, 1863, it was changed from an infantry to an artillery regiment, and, with the First Connecticutt Heavy Artillery, formed the Second Brigade of DE RUSSLEY's Division, Defences of Washington. During 1863 the command performed considerable service in hunting for guerrillas near Dumfries and the Occoquan River, Virginia.

The Second Connecticut Regiment has been serving for the past year in the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, to which command it has belonged since May 21, 1864, when it joined the Army of the Potomac near Spottsylvania Court-house. Its first battle was that of Cold Harbor, and it has served with credit all through the great campaigns under GRANT and SHERIDAN. At the battle of Cold Harbor the Colonel, ELISHA S. KELLOGG, was instantly killed, his towering and conspicuous form making him a target for the bullets of the enemy, and he fell in the very beginning of the fight, cheering on his men, and inspiring them by his conduct.

The men now returning home are those remaining from the old Nineteenth Connecticut Infantry. About one thousand men still remain in the field.

The following officers accompany the command: Major CHESTER D. CLEVELAND, commanding; Capt. Henry Skinner; First Lieutenants, J. Lenn, L. Munger; Second Lieutenant, Owel Tiffany.

The following are the battles of the Second Connecticut:

1864—Cold Harbor, June 3; advance on Petersburgh, June 22; Charlestown, Aug. 21; Hill Town, Aug. 22; Winchester, (under SHERIDAN,) Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; siege of Petersburgh.

1865—Third Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4-5; Fort Fisher, (GRANT's left,) March 25; grand assault upon Petersburgh, April 2; capture of Petersburgh, April 3; Sailor's Creek, April 6; surrender of LEE, April 9. Entered Danville on the 27th April.

De la Salle Institute—Annual Examination—Interesting Exercises.

The annual examination of the pupils of the De la Salle Institute, under the direction of the "Brothers of the Christian Schools," is now progressing each evening, and the proceedings are very gratifying. The examinations are held in the open air, in the court or yard of the school, beneath a spacious canopy, and by these means the audience do not suffer from heat.

The stage was neatly arranged, being decorated with the national banner. The examination was almost wholly conducted by the Catholic Brothers, and the pupils evinced considerable proficiency in the different branches of study. One of the features of last evening's proceedings was the superb playing of the youthful amateur brass band, composed of pupils belonging to the institute, and also several finely executed vocal pieces by the choir.

Last evening an interested audience attended the examination, and departed highly pleased at the satisfactory results. This evening and to-morrow night the exercises continue, and our Catholic readers will find them quite interesting. The following programme is for this evening:

March, from "La Fille du Regiment," Band; Declamation, D. Hughes and M. Boyle; Grammar, Third and Fourth Classes; Norma, piano and violin, J. Cleary, A. Newlin, and G. Kracht; "Just After the Battle, Mother," solo and chorus, ——; Geometry, books 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Third Class; March, in Norma, Band; the "Poetry and the Poets of Ireland," essay, J. Cleary; History, England, Commercial Class; "Der Kleine Rekruit," duet, ——; El Zapateado, piano, Mr. A. Cull and P. Pfister; Arithmetic, Commercial Class; Welcome Home Quickstep, Band; "Antiquities of America," essay, M. McGowan; Book-keeping, Commercial Class; Declamation, J. Carolan and J. Carey; "No One to Love," piano and violin, G. Edebohls, J. Carolan and R. O'Rourke; Latin, in, Cæsar, Second Division; "Mother, Oh Sing Me to Rest," solo and chorus, ——; History, (Rome, Ancient,) First Class; Les Perles, piano and violin, Mr. A. Cull and H. Eickhoff; Geometry, Solid, Second Division, First Class; Prisoner's Hope, Band; Landlern, piano and violin, Mr. A. Cull and H. Eickhoff; Rainbow Schottisch, Band.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Fire Department Appropriation—Establishment of a Morgue—Communication from the Mayor.

This board held a special meeting yesterday, the President, Mr. TWEED, in the chair.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. E. F. PURDY:

Resolved, Inasmuch as the Board of Estimate of the Metropolitan Fire Department have unanimously signed a requisition, asking for an appropriation of $600,000 for the year 1865, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to prepare and submit to this board a suitable ordinance, making such appropriation, pursuant to law passed March 30, 1865.

Adopted.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, setting forth that, anticipating the action of this board in establishing a *Morgue* in this city, they had caused a portion of the building at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street to be set apart for this purpose. Ordered on file.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: Learning that a communication from me would not be unacceptable at the annual meeting of your Honorable Body, and relying on the similarity of the relations which exist both between the Board of Supervisors and the Common Council and the Mayor, I have concluded that such a communication could not justly be regarded as intrusive.

Several branches of the public administration formerly connected with the City Government, are now more or less intimately joined to the county, and hereafter my successors may more freely communicate their views on the important duties intrusted to your care, than if embarrassed by the entire absence of any precedent for the same.

The legal questions involved in the claims of the rival Boards of Tax Commissioners have been settled by the court of final resort, and it is a matter of congratulation that this conflict has not interfered with the placing in your hands the assessment rolls of real and personal estate within the county for your action as a board of equalization and correction.

Although this important duty is entirely independent of the Mayor, I would suggest as I have before to the Common Council, the expediency of an application to the Legislature to fix the time of making up and delivering these assessment rolls, and also that of your annual meeting, so that the corrected and equalized rolls may be put in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes about the 1st of July. This would then correspond with the period of which collections are made of the income-tax imposed by the Federal Government.

The total amount of the taxable property within the county is estimated at

Real	$427,360,884
Personal	188,423,471
Total	$608,784,855

And the amount as authorized to be raised for city and county purposes will make the ratio of taxation about .026.

The extraordinary expenses connected with the payment of bounties to volunteers are fortunately ended, and your committee has made a report of their stewardship in this matter, involving the disbursement of several millions of dollars. Under the pledges made, I consider that our local authorities are still bound to provide for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the war, in case adequate relief is not afforded for the support of the destitute by the United States.

Before your next annual meeting the spacious edifice in the Park, designed for a County Court-house, will be completed. It will be highly ornamental, and by affording the courts of justice suitable accommodations will tend to increased respect for law, which should pervade the minds of the people.

I would suggest that the Coroners be authorized in all cases where bodies on which inquests are held are not identified, to cause photographs of the features to be taken and descriptions made, and that the clothes and articles found thereon be deposited in some suitable place for examination. This, together with the establishment by the Commissioners of Charities of an institution similar to that of the Morgue at Paris, would probably lead to the identification of many unfortunate victims of crime or accident, whose fate might otherwise be involved in mystery.

During the last session of the Legislature the Fire Department was disconnected with the city organization, and placed under a Board of Commissioners, and the expenses paid out of the County Treasury. I confess my sympathies were with the volunteer system, for it is impossible to avoid the influence of long cherished associations and the friendships formed under them.

It is but justice to say that the noble manner in which the firemen have behaved, their submission to law and cheerful and magnanimous discharge of duty, have won the respect of all classes of citizens. The annual expenses of the paid department, according to the estimate submitted to your Honorable Body, will be about $750,000.

In my opinion, such expenses should either be assessed on the insurance companies, or else the county should become underwriter for all property destroyed by fire, and be reimbursed by a tax on the value of all buildings and movable property within its limits.

The request that all Boards of Commissioners or public departments supported out of the County Treasury should report their proceedings to your Honorable Body is very proper, and it may be found expedient to confer increased powers of supervision and control to check any unadvised or extravagant expenditure by the same.

At present they either act independently, or the power of revising their estimates is confined merely to sending them back for reconsideration; when, if the demands made on the public treasury are adhered to, they become final and conclusive.

To your Honorable Body, as representing not only the people, but the property of the county, as the special instrument for raising the means of carrying on the local government, and the custodian of the same, I cannot too earnestly recommend a strict adherence to the cardinal virtue of economy, without which the approbation of your constituents cannot be expected.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

A resolution in favor of paying the following bills, for materials used in the construction of Harlem Bridge, and labor thereon, was laid over:

John Roach, iron work	$6,873 00
E. W. Smith, Chief Engineer	2,311 15
T. F. Sickles and E. Rogers	2,112 84
Salaries of Commissioners	2,310 00
John Roach, timber	2,271 28
C. Davis, copying report	19 00
Rent	225,00

A report of the Committee on County Offices was adopted in favor of paying the bill of A. O. HALL, District Attorney, amounting to $6,445 02, for disbursements and charges in his office for the half year ending June 30, 1865.

The Board then adjourned to Monday, the 24th inst.

Board of Aldermen.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.

A special meeting of this board was held at 2 P. M. to-day, the President, Mr. JONES, in the chair.

Mr. MOORE offered a preamble and resolution, to the effect that whereas the contractors for cleaning the streets have failed to perform their duty, and the streets are now in a filthy condition, that the Common Council pledge themselves to coöperate with the Mayor in any action he may see fit to propose for having the streets cleaned and the city saved from threatened pestilence, and that His Honor be respectfully invited to communicate with the Common Council on the subject.

Mr. FLYNN said he had a petition to offer, signed by 1,200 persons, praying that some action might be at once taken in the matter.

The resolution was adopted, and the board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT—VETO FROM THE MAYOR.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES in the chair.

A resolution from the other board, calling on the Mayor to suggest some steps by which the city may be at once cleaned, was concurred in.

The following veto message was received from Mayor GUNTHER:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution directing the Comptroller to place the Sisters of Charity, under the charge of Mother MARY JEROME, in that portion of the building corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, not now in use by the Northeastern Dispensary, for a Girls' Industrial School, is here with returned for reconsideration.

The building in question was erected under the authority of a resolution of your Honorable Body, approved Dec. 10, 1858, for the purpose of an "Infants' Home," and to be under the control of the Mayor and First Directress of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital,"

Mrs. MARY A. DU BOIS, the First Directress of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," is now in possession of said building under the above resolution, and informs me that she is prepared at once to go on with the institution for which it was designed.

On the other hand, it is represented to me by the highest authority that the "Sisters of Mercy," acting in that spirit which belongs to their title, are unwilling to accept a building on which there is any claim.

I therefore return the paper, and respectfully recommend that some other suitable site be granted the "Sisters of Mercy," and a building erected thereon for a "Girls' Industrial School."

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

It was laid over, and the board adjourned.

The Street-Cleaning Contract.

The work of cleaning the streets progresses but slowly, and many of those in the most populous portions of the city are now in a filthy condition. Broadway and some of the other principal thoroughfares are swept regularly by machinery, and no fault can be found with them, but in the back streets, garbage and ashes are accumulating to an extent that will soon render necessary some decided action, if the public health and comfort are to be preserved. The contractors say that they cannot get men to work for them although they offer fair and remunerative wages, and that a combination has been formed to compel them to abrogate their contract. On the other hand, the street-sweepers announce that they are quite willing to come to terms so soon as the contractors offer them wages on which they can support themselves and families. In the meantime the city has to suffer.

The contractors state that they intend gradually to introduce machinery into nearly all the streets, but that this, of course, will require time. Horses and carts they intend to purchase for themselves, and have already commenced by buying fifty horses and as many dirt-carts. About two hundred are required in all. The contractors have now had charge of the streets for ten days, during which time they certainly have not performed any work worth mentioning. No formal complaints have as yet been made to the Street-Cleaning Commission, but it is to be presumed that the commissioners cannot long shut their eyes to the fact that the contractors are not earning their money. The City Inspector, who has the general supervision of the work, if he does his duty, will report the condition of the streets to the commission at an early day.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

GARROTING BY THE EIGHTH WARD GANG.

Lieut. GEORGE H. GREEN, of the Thirty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, left LOVEJOY's Hotel on Sunday afternoon, and shortly thereafter accepted WILLIAM WIGGIN's invitation to explore the dens of Greene and Mercer streets. The couple drank copiously in every house that they visited, and Lieut. GREEN exhibited his wallet, wherein were one hundred five-dollar Treasury notes and a check for $75, payable by the United States Paymaster; seeing which, one THOMAS KNOX, billiard-table maker, a bawdy-house loafer and thief, joined WIGGIN and Lieut. GREEN, and accompanied them to other brothels, where a third thief, whose name does not appear, attached himself to the party. The festive trio then escorted the moneyed Lieutenant hither and thither until about 8 o'clock in the evening, when the officer having indicated a desire to rid himself of his precious companions, and it appearing to be their last chance, KNOX and WIGGIN seized Lieut. GREEN's arms, while the unknown bandit garroted him and took his wallet from his coat pocket. The banditti then knocked the Lieutenant to the sidewalk and fled. LOUISA MCCOY, of No. 76½, and ELIZABETH JOST, of No. 74 Greene-street, who witnessed the outrage, shouted for an officer, and Policeman MATHEW GLYNN, who had just turned the Broome-street corner, pursued and captured KNOX and WIGGIN; but the unknown, who had stolen Lieut. GREEN's money, escaped as is usual in such cases. The police describe WIGGIN as an old Eighth Ward thief. Justice DODGE, declining to accept bail, committed the prisoners for trial at the General Sessions.

BURGLARY IN NINTH-AVENUE.

On Sunday night JOHN NEWELL, blacksmith, aged 17 years, ISAAC KIM, candle-maker, aged 18, and CHAS. CARLETON, aged 19, cartman, of the Sixteenth Ward banditti, armed with jimmies, bars, false keys and other implements for burglars' use, forced the rear doors and windows of Mr. ROBERT HENDERSON's grocery, at No. 209 Ninth-avenue, and were preparing to take therefrom about a thousand dollars' worth of stock, when Sergeant GEORGE H. WEBB and Patrolman GEORGE GRASSICK surprised and captured them. These prisoners, also, were committed without bail, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.

A bad German is regarded by the police as the very worst of men. GUSTAV NIEHOFF, of No. 409 West Thirty-second-street, is one of this class. Having drowned his brain in gin, yesterday morning, he went to his dwelling and attempted to thrust his wife into the street. Mrs. NIEHOFF summoned Policeman STEVENSON, and NIEHOFF, turning from his wife upon the officer, threatened to brain him. The officer thereupon rapped for aid, and after a struggle the two brought NIEHOFF to terms, and took him to the Twentieth Precinct Police Station, where he again assumed the offensive and attempted to strike Doorman BLOOMER with a chair. Justice DODGE committed the ruffian in default of $500 bail.

COMMITTAL OF A CONFESSED FORGER.

On the 6th of February last ALBERT E. GRISWOLD, late of Fort Lafayette and the Old Capitol Prison, assuming the character of a United States detective, cultivated the acquaintance of Mr. CALVIN FARNSWORTH, of the New-Haven Railroad depot in Twenty-seventh-street, and passed upon him two forged checks for $67, payable at the Oriental Bank. He then left the neighborhood of the New-Haven depot and was not again seen there until yesterday, when he was taken into custody by Policeman ARTHUR RORK. On appearing before Justice DODGE the prisoner confessed and was committed to the cells.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

DIFFICULTY ON THE STEAMER ST. JOHN.

Mr. JOSEPH R. SMITH, of No. 74 Allen-street, recently applied for a warrant against DAVID MOUNTAIN, baggage-master on the steamboat *St. John*, and Justice SHANDLEY gave the desired paper to Officer McCABE. The warrant was served yesterday, and Mr. MOUNTAIN responded in court and said that on the night of the 3d instant, the boat being crowded, and many travelers being unable to secure state-rooms, Mr. SMITH, having purchased three tickets, went to the promenade deck and there offered them for sale, and declined to stop the business when requested to do so; whereupon Mr. MOUNTAIN put him off the boat. The Justice held that Mr. SMITH had no right to offer tickets for sale on the boat, and as it did not appear that unnecessary force was employed in putting the complainant off, Mr. MOUNTAIN was released from restraint.

POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.

Patrolman PATRICK MCARDLE, of the Seventeenth Ward, attempted to quell a disturbance in Norfolk-street, yesterday, and one PAT. O'BRIEN, of the First Ward, knocked him down and inflicted several blows before he could recover his feet. The officer then applied his baton with fine effect, and took the fellow to Essex Market Police Court. The prisoner was committed for examination.

BURGLARY IN MONROE-STREET.

Mr. HENRY GRUNDMAN, of No. 247 Monroe-street, and Policeman WALDRON, of the Thirteenth Ward, made affidavits upon which MARTIN LEDDY and MARGARET O'BRIEN, of No. 662 Water-street, were committed to answer for burglary. It appears that Mr. GRUNDMAN's bakery was entered by burglars on Sunday evening, and that $20 worth of sugar was stolen therefrom. A coat with a jimmy therein, belonging to LEDDY, and the sugar which had been stolen, were found in Mrs. O'BRIEN's house, where LEDDY boards.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

MAYHEM.

JAMES DUNDEN, a Mulberry-street tailor, and one MICHAEL FLANIGAN, fought in the Sixth Ward, on Sunday night, and DUNDEN, it is alleged, knocked FLANIGAN down, kicked him and bit off a portion of his lower lip. Policeman CORBETT apprehended DUNDEN, and he was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial before the Court of General Sessions.

HOMICIDAL ASSAULT.

Mrs. FRANCES MILLER, whose throat was cut by her husband on the night of May 30, at their abode, No. 209 Canal-street, having almost completely recovered under the care of Drs. JOHNSON and MCKEE, at the New-York Hospital, appeared before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, and preferred a charge of felonious assault, alleging that her husband, on the night of the 30th, entered her room and threatened to kill her, and then, pushing her over to a bed, cut her throat. The husband, whose name is CHARLES MILLER, was committed without bail.

RIOTOUS FIREMEN DISCHARGED.

JOHN BIGFORD and JOHN BAKER, having been apprehended by Policeman AUGNIER and PETERSON, of the Second Ward, for fighting at a fire in John-street, on Sunday evening, when Hose Companies Nos. 5 and 10 attempted to inaugurate a riot, were discharged, no complainant appearing.

Coroner's Inquests.

BY CORONER GAMBLE—SUICIDE IN YORKVILLE.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. JOHN H. SILLICK, of No. 119 East Eighty-sixth-street, real estate agent and formerly a Methodist Clergyman, committed suicide by hanging with a small cord which he attached to a baluster in his dwelling. Mrs. SILLICK discovered the body almost immediately after the occurrence, and it was cut down, but life had fled. The deceased, who leaves a large but not helpless family, had recently suffered under a fever, and is supposed to have been laboring under temporary aberration. He was well known and highly esteemed in Yorkville.

DROWNED.

On Sunday evening Mr. NICHOLAS HENRY, of Thirty-sixth-street, an engineer in HEAPE's brewery, in Fifty-seventh-street near Eleventh-avenue, was accidentally drowned off Fifty-ninth-street, North River. The body was recovered and taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station, where an inquest was held.

BY CORONER WILDEY—SUNSTROKE.

On Saturday evening Private SAMUEL HILL, late of the Lincoln Cavalry, fell in Fulton-street, between Church-street and Broadway, and was taken thence, unconscious, by Policeman PETER GALLAGHER, to the Third Precinct Police-station, where he expired on Sunday. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, JR., made a post-mortem examination, and ascertained that death was caused by the action of excessive heat on a debilitated system. Deceased, who has relatives in the city, was an unmarried man, 37 years of age, and had served four years in the army.

BY CORONER GOVER—MURDER IN A FIFTH-AVENUE SHANTY.

On the afternoon of the 4th instant JOHN CALLAHAN and THOMAS DUFFY, neighbors, who dwell in shanties on Fifth-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, fought in DUFFY's shanty, and CALLAHAN stabbed DUFFY in the abdomen with a dirk, inflicting a gash which released the bowels. Mrs. DUFFY interposed to save her husband, but was hurled to the ground, and CALLAHAN then attempted to escape, but was pursued and captured by Patrolman GOLDEN, of the Twelfth Ward. DUFFY was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and there he lingered until the 7th inst., when he expired. A jury having rendered a verdict against CALLAHAN, he was committed to the Tombs, yesterday, by Coroner GOVER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MORTALITY.—From the City Inspector's report, it appears that 554 deaths occurred in this city during the past week—78 men, 66 women, 213 boys and 197 girls—being an increase of 43, as compared with the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 7 as compared with that of the corresponding week of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 45; marasmus, 54; convulsions, 60; cholera infantum, 155; cholera morbus, 2; diarrhœa, 27; dysentery, 16; scarlet fever, 8; typhus, 14; inflammation of the lungs, 26; measles, 6; small-pox, 3. The deaths from cholera infantum during the previous week numbered 94.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—SAMUEL HULZ, a youth of 13 years, was run down and almost instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, by a Fourth-avenue railroad car, near the Cooper Institute building....FRANK BURKE, of No. 331 West Fifteenth-street, was run over on Sunday evening, in West-street, near Morris, by car No. 6, of the Tenth-avenue line. The car passed over his body and injured him mortally....JAMES MCGEE, of 311 Monroe-street, a youth of 12 years, was run over and seriously injured on Sunday evening, by car No. 62, of the Belt Railroad line. Sergeant BURDEN, of the Seventh Ward, took the boy to Bellevue Hospital.

FALLING OF AN EMBANKMENT.—Yesterday forenoon an embankment on the site of the old Colored Orphan Asylum, at the intersection of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, caved in and buried two workmen, whose names are FARLEY and MCBRIDE. Patrolman CARR, of the Nineteenth Ward, exhumed them, and they were removed to St. Luke's Hospital. MCBRIDE's legs and right arm were shockingly mangled. FARLEY escaped with a few slight bruises.

FIRE IN VANDAM-STREET.—At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning the roof and upper story of Mr. J. S. SCULLY's dwelling, at No. 21 Vandam-street, were consumed, fire having taken on the roof from a spark. Mr. SCULLY's furniture was damaged to the amount of about $400, and is insured for $1,500 by the North River Company. The dwelling, which is owned by Mrs. WHITLEY, is insured, and can be repaired for $500.

ANOTHER FIREMEN'S FIGHT.—On Sunday evening, Hose Companies Nos. 5 and 10 attempted to create a riot at a fire in John-street, but the police were too strong for them. Patrolmen AUGNIER and PETERSON, of the Second Ward, apprehended two of the rowdies—JOHN BIGFORD and JOHN BAKER by name—and took them to the Tombs.

DROWNED.—HENRY GAMBLE, of No. 763 Third-avenue, was accidentally drowned, on Sundry evening, while bathing in the East River off Fifty-fifth-street. The body has not been recovered. Deceased was 19 years of age.

PICKPOCKET AT A FIRE.—On Sunday evening, Mr. JOHN B. MEEKER, of No. 67 Macdougal-street, lost a gold watch, which he valued at $125, his pocket having been picked while he was in a gathering at a fire.

BURGLARS ESCAPED.—On Sunday night two or more burglars entered Mr. WILLIAM H. APPLEYARD's apartments, at No. 49 Sullivan-street, and escaped therefrom with $123 in Treasury notes.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.—*Motions*—No. 12, Goodwin *vs.* Sharkey; No. 26, Merwin *vs.* Merwin; No. 49½, Goggeli *vs.* The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company; No. 70, Dawson *vs.* McFarland; No. 71, Dawson *vs.* The American News Company; No. 75, Peabody *vs.* The Same; No. 78½, Willis *vs.* Atwood; No. 94, Willis *vs.* Hawes.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The trial of cases in the July term began yesterday. The first was one of

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE,

alleged to have been perpetrated by Edward Ferrin, at No. 13 Moore-street, on the 24th of June.

Daniel McMackey testified that on the day aforesaid he saw the prisoner go up stairs at the above number and attempt to pull open a safe standing in the front room of the store of J. P. Townsend; he followed prisoner up street, when he offered witness $50 to say nothing of the affair; saw the prisoner lock the door on coming out.

Cross-examined—Witness had been janitor of the building three years; did not see prisoner open the door, could not find a policeman to make the arrest until coming to West-street.

Officer Patrick O'Rourke, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, testified that on the 24th of June he arrested the prisoner; he found on his person four skeleton keys and some pawn tickets; prisoner told him he merely went into the building aforesaid.

William Jaffray, a clerk in the house of J. P. Townsend, testified that he saw the prisoner at the Tombs; the safe was near the window; did not know whether or not the door was locked; left the premises about 12 o'clock, Mr. Bates remaining; there was about $75 in the drawer of the safe and other valuable things in the office.

Cross-examined—Witness had been to the safe half an hour previous; saw the money; counted what was in the drawer the day before; it was the property of the firm.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

The next case was that of Henry Hastings, William Smith and William Ryan, indicted for burglary in the third degree, committed on the premises of William J. Schloss, of No. 21 Warren-street, on the night of 11th of May.

James M. Tilly, an officer of the Third Precinct, testified that he had known the prisoner about three years; saw him on the night of the 11th of May between the hours of 9 and 10; Smith and Ryan were arrested that night; saw Hastings a little before 9 o'clock raise a box near the premises, and place a jimmy and some bags under it; he then left the doorway and went toward Broadway; was gone about ten minutes, and came back with the other two, when Hastings bored the shutter of Schloss' store; the others went in while he remained outside; they were arrested and taken to the Third Ward station-house; witness explained that he did not want to arrest the prisoner, when he deposited the jimmy, but wanted to wait until he got outside.

Cross-examined—Hastings had been on the police force until about a month before; all the officers knew him and he knew them; the officers had been there to watch a number of times previously; saw Lockwood, patrolman of that beat, immediately after making the arrest.

Henry D. Hooker, an officer of the Third Precinct, testified that he arrested Hastings after the glass had been broken; made the arrest on Warren-street, near Church; on searching prisoner found a jimmy; on going into the store found a bag filled with silk.

Cross-examined.—Saw Hastings three or four times at the door; he might have remained there twenty minutes or half an hour; when Lockwood passed he stood there perhaps ten minutes, about five or six feet from prisoner.

James W. W. Scott, of the Third Precinct Police, testified that he called Smith out of the store and arrested him; there had been a hole bored in the centre of the shutter, and there were marks made with a jimmy near the bottom; the glass was broken; saw Smith and Ryan take the shutters down and go in.

Cross-examined.—Left Officer Lockwood in charge of the store. The remaining statements corroborated those of the other witnesses.

Wm. J. Schloss, the owner of the goods, testified that he left the store about 6 o'clock in the evening, and, on notice from Officer Tully, returned about 12; the bag found by the officer who entered, contained six pieces of silk, worth $400.

John Callahan, of the Third Precinct Police, testified that he had been there with the others to keep watch on several previous occasions.

James Greer, Captain of the Third Precinct Police, testified that he had known Hastings two years; believed he was married and had children; gave directions for the officers to watch the premises on information of Lockwood.

The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The next case was one of

GRAND LARCENY,

alleged to have been committed by John Fry, from the person of Jeremiah Folvey. Complainant testified that on the morning of the 24th of May, he had come from Brooklyn, and in Division-street fell into a doze, having some United States bonds on his person. Other witnesses were introduced who repeated nearly the same evidence as was given in the case at the last term. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

John Jones and Joseph Johnson *alias* James Lynch, plead guilty on an indictment for stealing articles of the value of $200 from No. 285 Seventh-avenue. They were sent to the State Prison for five years.

Jeremiah Sheenan pleaded guilty on an indictment for an assault upon Thomas Manning on the 25th of June. He was sent to the State Prison for five years.

James O'Brien pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary in the second degree, committed on the 25th of June, at No. 135 West Thirty-fourth-street. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Frederick Hisley pleaded guilty on an indictment for homicide committed on the person of Thomas Casey, on the 25th of April. He was remanded for sentence.

George Kline pleaded guilty on an indictment for an attempt at grand larceny in taking jewelry amounting to the value of $36, from one August Sharp. He was remanded for sentence.

THE DEATH OF EX-RECORDER TILLON.

District-Attorney Hall offered the following and asked that it be entered on the minutes:

It is ordered that a record be made on the minutes of this court of the decease (at the ripe age of seventy,) of Francis R. Tillou, who was for many years in his capacity of Alderman, an *ex-officio* Justice, and in his office of Recorder, Presiding Judge of this court, and in thus awarding this testimonial of respect to his memory the court, with the concurrence of the District-Attorney, the clerk of this court and the attending gentlemen of the bar express an unfeigned regret for the decease of one who was distinguished as a lawyer, who was preëminently just as a magistrate, who was courteous as a gentleman, and who was patriotic and upright as a citizen.

The Court further directed that a duly attested copy of this record be sent to the family of the deceased.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 10.

By Judge Cardozo.

George C. Stone *vs.* P. Seymour Kennay; motion granted on terms. Wm. Graham, respondent, *vs.* Robert H. Bleakie et al., appellants; case and amendments settled. Wm. H. Hays *vs.* Jacob D. Griffin et al.; motion for receiver granted. Andrew Kennedy *vs.* Joseph Simms et al.; see memorandum. Waiter *vs.* Waiter; order granted.

By Judge Brady.

Stephen P. Russell, Public Administrator, &c., *vs.* Robert Stewart and Wm. McCracken; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 10.

By Justice Garvin.

Anna Pettit Jane *vs.* Georgiana M. Bate; motion denied with $7 costs to abide the event of the action. Charles L. Anthony *vs.* Jacob Nish; reference ordered. R. W. Winfield Simpson *vs.* J. C. Feris; motion to vacate the judgment denied with $7 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Barnard.

William H. Cooper *vs.* Mary A. Cooper; report of the referee is confirmed and a judgment of divorce granted. Dougherty *vs.* Dolan et al.; motion denied. William Fryer *vs.* Catharine Fryer; motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 10, 1865.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	115	200	Reading R	100⅞
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107	1800	do	100½
3,000	do	106¾	500	do......2d call	100¾
70,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105½	28	Mich. Cen. R	108
150,000	do	105¾	100	do......2d call	109
39,000	do......2d call	105⅝	21	do	110
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	105⅜	160	do	110
48,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97⅜	100	Mich. S.&N.I.R	64⅞
7,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	98	2000	do	65
13,000	Missouri 6s	73½	200	do	65¼
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	74	1000	do	65⅛
6,000	North Car. 6s	77	500	do	65¼
40,000	Ohio & M. Certif.	28	200	do	65⅝
10,000	do	27¾	400	do	65⅞
6,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st	98	300	do......2d call	66
7,000	At. & G.W.1st M. Ohio Division	99	200	do	66¼
1,000	Amer. Gold	139¾	100	do......s30	66
10	Cen. National B'k	102	100	Ill. Cen. R	136
300	Canton Co	42	100	Al. & T. H. R	34
100	do......2d call	42½	300	do	35
50	West. Union Tel	77½	1200	Cleve. & Pitts	71
50	do	75	500	do	71¼
100	Quick. Min. Co	60½	500	do......2d call	71
500	do	60	100	Cleve.,Col.& Cin.R.	131
100	do	60¼	5	do	130
650	do......2d call	61	250	Chic. & N. W	29
200	Bruns. Land Co	8½	500	do	29¼
200	At. Mail S. Co	157⅛	200	do	29¾
100	do	157¼	100	do	30
300	Cum. Coal Pr	45	200	do	30¼
200	do	45¼	200	do......s30	30
300	N. Y. Central	96¾	100	do......b30	30½
200	do	96⅝	200	do......b30	30½
500	do......2d call	97	400	do......b30	30¼
100	do	96¾	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr	65¼
100	do	96½	500	do	65½
400	Erie Railway	81¼	800	do	65⅜
400	do	81¼	100	do......b30	66¼
10	do	80¾	160	do......s30	66
200	do......2d call	81¼	200	do	65½
200	Hudson Riv. R	111¼	40	do......2d call	65¾
100	do	111¼	100	do	66
200	do......2d call	111¾	100	do	65⅝
300	do	111⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol	103
100	do	112	200	Chic. & R. I. R	109
50	Chic.,Bur. & Q	110½	300	do	108¾
100	Mil. & P.du C.R	39¾	100	do	108½
			10	do......2d call	109½
			200	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C	100
			300	do	100¼
			1800	do	100½
			600	do	100¼
			30	Han. & St. J. R.Pr.	45

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s.C. New issue	105⅜	30	Mich. Cen. R	108¼
5,000	do	105¼	100	do	109
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	105¾	1000	Mich. S. & N. I	65
35,000	do	105⅞	400	do	65¼
6,000	Mo. State 6s	73½	100	Ill. Central R	138
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	26⅞	200	Alton & T. H. R	35
10,000	do	26¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	70
400	At. Mail S. Co	157	500	do	69¾
100	Bruns.City L. Co	8¾	500	Chic. & N. W	29½
200	Cum. Coal Pr	44	400	do	29⅞
100	do......2d call	43	200	do	29⅞
500	Quick. Min. Co	60½	300	Chi. & N. W. Pr	64⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R	96¼	500	do	64¼
1000	do	96⅛	300	do	64
1500	Erie Railway	79⅞	400	Chic. & R. I	107¼
500	do	79⅛	200	do	107⅞
500	do	79½	100	do	107¼
200	do......2d call	79¼	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C	39½
600	Reading R	99	100	do	39¼
200	do	98⅞	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C	99¾
300	do......b10	99	500	do	99½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer	26⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R......b3	137
10,000	do	26¾	100	do	137
200	N. Y. Cen. R	96⅜	100	Chi. & N. W	30¼
100	Erie Railway	80⅛	100	do	30
1200	do	80⅞	200	do......s3	29½
400	do......s3	80⅞	100	do	29¾
200	do	80⅞	100	do	30
200	do......b3	80⅞	100	do	30⅛
200	Reading R	99	100	Chic. & N. W.Pr	65¼
1000	do......s3	99⅛	600	do	65⅜
200	do	99⅜	100	do......s3	65⅞
100	Mich. Cen...x-d	108⅞	200	do	65¼
500	Mich. S. & N. I	65⅛	100	P.,Ft.W. & C	100⅛
500	do	65¼	200	do	100⅛
700	do......b3	65¼	200	do......s3	100½
300	do......b3	65⅛	300	Cary Improve't	22¾
700	do	65⅛	100	Cumb. Coal	44¼
200	do	65⅛	300	do	44⅛
300	do......s3	65⅛	200	do......b3	44⅞
200	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	70⅛	700	Quick. Min. Co	60⅞
600	do	70¼	100	do	61⅛
200	do	70⅛	100	do	61⅛
400	Chic. & R. I	108¼	100	do	61⅛
500	do......b3	108⅛	200	do	61
100	do......c	108⅛	300	Mariposa M.Co	13⅞
400	do......s3	108⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	26¾	100	Chi. & N. W.....b3	29¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R......s3	95⅞	300	do	29⅛
200	Erie Railway	79⅞	200	do	29¼
900	do......s3	79⅛	200	Ch. & N. W. Pr..b3	63¾
500	Reading R	98¾	500	do......b3	63⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R	110	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C	99½
200	Mich. S. & N. I...b3	65	100	do......s3	99⅝
100	do	65	300	Canton Co	40⅞
800	do......s3	64⅞	100	do......b10	40⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R...x-d	109¼	200	do......s3	40¼
200	Ill. Cen. R	138	200	do	40½
200	Cleve. & Pitts	69⅞	200	Cumb. Coal	44
300	do	69⅛	100	do......s3	44
100	Chic. & R. I.....s3	107⅛	200	Quick. Min. Co	60¾
200	do......b3	107⅛	500	do	61
200	do	107⅛	100	do	60⅞
100	do	107⅛	100	do......b3	60⅞
500	do	107⅛	100	do......b3	61
100	do......b3	107⅛	200	do......s3	60⅞
200	Cary Improve't...b3	23			

MONDAY, July 10—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of the City of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, July 8, compare as follows with the previous weekly statement, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Increase in Loans	$1,956,554
Increase in Specie	3,245,604
Increase in Deposits	6,542,227
Increase in Legal-Tender	1,615,354

	July 9, 1864.	July 8, 1865.	July 1, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$13,848,635	$24,148,635
National	——	63,285,000	52,985,000
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$77,133,635	$77,133,635
Loans	199,699,742	218,541,975	216,585,421
Specie	21,084,917	19,100,594	15,854,990
Deposits	164,725,977	198,199,005	191,656,773
Legal-Tender	——	62,519,708	60,904,454
In Sub-Treas'y	23,029,581	39,420,398	42,822,099

The capitals of the American Exchange Bank, $5,000,000; Bank of New-York, $3,000,000; Continental, $2,000,000, and Atlantic, $300,000, are now transferred from the Local to the National System.

The Associated Banks in the Clearing-house, Local and National, on the present statement, gain $3,245,604 in Gold over last Monday's average. The Treasury Office loses $2,080,511, the difference between the Gold Interest paid out and Customs in Gold received since Saturday week. The present stock of Gold in the City is as follows:

In Sub-Treasury	$26,508,617
In Associated Banks	19,100,594
California arrival to-day	793,175
Total	$46,402,386

This is a further accumulation of two millions since the close of June, when the aggregate stock in Bank and in the Sub-Treasury so astonished some of our neighbors that they ventured, at the hazard of their own good name for fairness and common sense, to charge the Associated Banks with counting their Gold twice over, if not oftener. There is not the slightest foundation for such a charge, we feel well assured, against any Bank of respectability in the City, and we challenge the *Herald* and *Journal of Commerce* to produce their proof or proofs, and the name or names of the Banks reporting Gold checks upon each other as Gold on hand and as part of their Gold averages of the week. We do not deem the matter of any great immediate importance to the question of the supply of Gold, which is really larger in the city by the *Journal's* own tables, than since the 1st July, 1861, and $13,000,000 ahead of last year; but we do think it important to the integrity of our Bank Officers and the usefulness of their weekly averages, which are made up with much care and trouble to themselves for the information of the public; such loose insinuations should be either verified or decently withdrawn by their authors.

The accumulation in Bank of six and a half millions since last Monday is about equally divided between Gold and Currency, and is owing chiefly to the collection of First of July Dividends. There is a moderate increase in Loans and Discounts.

The market for Money reopens for the present week on a very easy supply, and at cheap rates to the Brokers. The facility with which Money is borrowed, on call and at 15@30 days, is one of the supports to the Bull speculation in the Gold Room. This account is understood to be a very large one, and is carried by the chief Brokers concerned at a cost of 6 ₩ cent. interest and a half of 1 ₩ cent. brokerage for every 30 days. They continue to hold the market firm at about 140 ₩ cent.

The later advices from England and the Continent this morning brought into market further orders for United States 5-20s, at an advance of ½@¾ ₩ cent., and also some orders for Grain and Flour at rather liberal figures, though not in all instances up to the present views of holders on the Produce Exchange. The steadiness of Gold at 140 ₩ cent., which gives an Exchange on London of 151½@152½ in Currency, is favorable to the execution of these orders. The tone of the circular and private advices in regard to Breadstuffs encourages the hope of a good export demand on the American markets before the Summer is over. The Cotton news is also of a firm and advancing character.

The Stock Exchange opened firm for Government Stocks and steady on the New-York Railway. After the call of the list reached Reading there was more decided firmness on the Railways and most of the Western lines advanced on Saturday's sales. The Miscellaneous Stocks were also firm, but after the first Board broke up, the course of the market was reversed, and at the second Board, in the afternoon, the turn was 1½@2 ₩ cent. against the best prices for the Railways of the morning, without any apparent cause for the depression.

A 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday. On reference to the printed sales of the morning, it will be noticed that the extreme fluctuations of the day, on the Speculative Shares, are equal to 2@2½ ₩ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	97¾	N. West Pref	64	63¼
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	105⅞	Rock Island	109	107¼
N. Y. Central	97¼	95⅞	Fort Wayne	99⅜	99¼
Erie	81¾	79	Cumb'land Coal	44¾	44
Hudson	111½	110	Quicksilver	60½	61
Reading	99⅞	98⅝	Mariposa	13½	13½
Mich. Southern	64	64⅞	Canton	42½	40¼
Illinois Central	137¾	137¾	Atlantic Mail	156½	157
Mich Central	109	109¼	Brunswick	8	8¾
Pittsburgh	70¾	69⅞	Ohio Certificates	26	26¼
Northwest	28¾	29¼	American Gold	140	140⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	Irving	105
Manhattan	130	Nassau	105
Merchants'	106	Continental	93
Tradesmen's	120	St. Nicholas	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Importers' & Traders'	103
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Park	140
Ocean	86	Central National	102
Mercantile	125	First National	205
Bank of N. America	105	Fourth National	99
Hanover	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	98	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	92
Buf., N.Y.& E. 1st,M '77	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	75
Hud. R.7s, 1st mort.,'69	103	Tol. & Wab. E. Bonds	57
Hud. R.7s,2d M.S.F.,'85	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M	99¾
Mich. C. new 1sts 8's,'82	111½	Galena & Chi. ex	101½
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M	108	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort	100
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d. Mtg	86	N. J. Cen. 1st mort	101
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	96	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	101
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₩ c.	96	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	101
Alton & T. H. 1st mort	87	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	92½
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc	70	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	84
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Cleve.& P.4th mort	72
Chi. & N. W. 1st m	82	Miss. & Mo. L. G.1st M.	40
Lack & West'n Bonds	102	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg	98
Del. L. & W. 1st mort	102	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	98
Del. L. & W. 2d mort	102	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor	70

The quarterly return (July 3) of the National Bank of Commerce, shows:

In U. S. Securities		$11,247,000
Loans and Discounts		5,788,614
Legal Tender		2,381,808
Gold and Silver		972,206
Real Estate		300,000
From Banks and Miscellaneous		496,395
Total		$21,186,023
On Capital	$10,000,000	
Undivided Profits	2,299,949	
July Dividend	500,000	
Deposits net	8,110,127	
Circulation	246,000	
Old Dividends unpaid	29,947	—$21,186,023

The quarterly return, July 3, of the Gallatin National Bank shows:

In United States Securities		$1,773,800
State and City Securities		285,000
Notes and Bills Discounted		22,573
Specie		323,303
Legal Tender		376,224
Real estate and Miscellaneous		207,976
Total		$2,988,876
On Capital	$1,500,000	
Profits	343,760	
Deposits	1,137,003	
Miscellaneous	8,113	—$2,988,876

The quarterly return, July 3, of the National Importers' and Traders' Bank shows:

In United States Securities		$741,530
Loans and Discounts		3,562,561
Legal Tender		1,041,951
Gold and Specie		67,591
Banking House		200,000
From Banks and Miscellaneous		514,399
Total		$6,128,639
On Capital	$1,500,000	
Profits	204,904	
Deposits and to Banks	4,279,267	
Miscellaneous	144,468	—$6,128,639

The Hanover National Bank in the quarterly return of July 3, exhibits:

In United States Securities		$869,000
Loans and Discounts		1,314,325
New-York State Stocks		91,000
Legal Tender		634,876
Gold and Silver		68,485
Miscellaneous		115,125
Total		$3,092,811
On Capital	$1,000,000	
On Profits	203,612	
On Deposits	1,769,030	
Miscellaneous	120,169	—$3,092,811

The quarterly report of the First National Bank of New-York, July 3, shows:

In U. S. Securities		$2,645,004
Legal Tender		1,809,256
From Banks		1,590,855
Loans and Discounts		417,906
Miscellaneous		49,199
Total		$6,512,220
On Capital	$500,000	
Profits	246,611	
Deposits	5,488,309	
Circulation	277,300	—$6,512,300

The Illinois Railroad Company make the following report for the month of June:

Acres construction lands sold	7,219	for	$79,923
Acres interest-fund lands sold	147	for	2,481
Acres free lands sold	1,342	for	15,915
Total sales during the month of June, 1865	8,709	for	$98,320
To which add town-lot sales			1,480
Total of all			$99,800
Cash collected in June			133,983
Receipts from passengers			219,856
Receipts from freight			349,845
Receipts from mails			6,358
Receipts from rent of road			4,000
Receipts from other sources			10,000
Total receipts in month of June, 1865			$590,060
Total receipts in month of June, 1864			510,099

The Merchants' Insurance Company of this city (No. 106 Broadway) have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of 10 ₩ cent., payable on demand.

The First National Bank reports subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan to-day to the amount of $400,000, and for the week $2,500,000. The subscriptions of Messrs. FISK & HATCH during the first six business days in the current month of July reached $3,500,000.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $3,801,159 36; for customs, $445,000; on account of loan, $356,000; payments, $3,234,096 19; balance, $39,487,461 34.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

U. S. DEPOSITORY,

No 140 Broadway.

Capital paid in	$500,000
Surplus Fund	250,000
Profits divided in 20 months	200,000
Privilege to increase capital	50,000,000

This bank solicits a more extended patronage than it even now enjoys, and in so doing begs to return thanks and express its appreciation for those favors from the public which have been so instrumental in its preëminent success.

Accounts, both large and small are solicited, and all will be most courteously and liberally treated.

Liberal interest will be allowed on all desirable accounts, and advances always made to depositors on Government Securities.

6 per cent. Compound Interest Notes.

7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

And all Government Securities dealt in at most favorable rates. Attention is requested to the annexed resolutions of the Directors of this Bank:

Resolved, "That this bank confine its discounts to collateral loans on United States Securities, payable on call or at short dates, except its dealings with corresponding banks, where advances on bills receivable may be proper."

Resolved, "That this bank issue to depositors, when so desired, deposit receipts instead of the ordinary bank pass-book; such deposit receipts to be payable on demand, and to bear interest at the rate of Three per Cent. per annum on all amounts from $100 to $1,000; and at the rate of Four per cent. on all amounts of $1,000 and upward; but no interest shall be allowed on deposit paid within fifteen days from the date of issue."

SAML. C. THOMPSON, President.

GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,

No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 10, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 242 pkgs. Ashes, 12,687 bbls. Flour, 100 bags Corn Meal, 77,677 bushels Wheat, 87,726 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Rye, 112,092 bushels Oats, 225 pkgs. Provisions, and 190 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 75@$8 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but firm, including Java at 24c.@24½c.; Rio at 18½c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@23½c. ₩ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Is in fair request, at full and buoyant prices. Middlings at 50c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved demand prevailed for State and Western Flour, chiefly for desirable shipping brands, prices of which have advanced 15c.@25c. ₩ bbl., the market closing buoyantly, on much reduced supplies, especially of Extra State, which was in most request for export. Sales since our last amount to 17,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 40@$5 85; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 35@$6 75, chiefly at $6 40@$6 55; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 90 ₩ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 40	@$5 85
Extra State	6 35	@ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 40	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 75	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 9 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	6 90	@11 00

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last, 700 bbls., at $7@$7 70 for poor to good, and $7 75 @$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is dearer. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $6 40@$8 15 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull today, including Superfine at $5 15@$5 60 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 60 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; and $5 10@$5 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.. Sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand for export, and has advanced 3c.@5c. ₩ bushel, closing with an upward tendency. Sales 95,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $1 75@$1 87½; Amber Western at $1 55@$1 60; Red Western at $1 45@$1 52; Amber Spring at $1 36@$1 37; and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 31@$1 35 ₩ bushel. Corn is doing better, being more sought after. Sales 90,000 bushels at 73c.@79c. for unsound, and 80c.@82c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in demand at 68c. ₩ bushel. Rye is in request and is held at 90c.@95c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt ruled quiet but firm. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of June ult., in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1863. May 1.	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.
Flour, bbls	402,100	189,200	224,100
Wheat, bushels	5,635,800	1,465,800	5,628,300
Corn, bushels	6,814,100	1,709,600	1,737,100
Barley, bushels	55,700	150,700	187,000
Oats, bushels	2,839,600	2,670,600	2,616,900
Rye, bushels	91,100	90,500	64,500

HAY—Continues in limited demand at 81½c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in fair request including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 50@$1 52½ ₩ gallon; and Resin at $5 50@$15 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue inactive at our quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; bleached do., at $1 12½@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard Oil, at $1 50@$1 55; Linseed, at $1 16@$1 20 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet, at 33½c.@34c. for Crude; 52c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 72c.@73c., for do., free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and much firmer. The demand has been mainly for New Mess, on speculation. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,700 bbls., in lots, at $26 37½@$27 25, closing at $27 25 for New Mess; $23 75@$24 45 for 1863-4 Mess; $20 50@$21 for Prime Mess, and $18 50@$19 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; also, 2,800 bbls. New Mess, July delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $26 50@$27 25 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in active request, at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 500 pkgs. Bacon has been in demand, including Cumberland Cut at 13c.@13¼c.; short rib at 14c.@14½c.; long rib at 13c.@14c.; short clear at 15¼c.@16c.; and long clear, ice-cured, at 15⅝c. ₩ lb.; sales 120 boxes. Lard is brisker and dearer; sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls., at 16¼c.@20¼c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, in small lots, ₩ lb. Beef is in less request at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 400 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $26@$27 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 27c.@35c. for poor to prime State, and 20c.@27c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is in request, at 10c.@15½c. for poor to prime, ₩ lb. We now quote Butter and Cheese, thus:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₩ lb	32	@35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	32	@35
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28	@30
Welch tubs—first quality	29	@30
Welch tubs—second quality	27	@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26	@27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	23	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	20	@22
Western—common	15	@17

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15	@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—first quality	13½	@14½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@11

SUGARS—Have been in fair request, and very firm. Sales since our last, 920 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@15c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 14½c.@19¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 141,000 lbs. inferior to choice, at 10¾c.@11½c., 60,000 lbs. Stearine at 19c.@19¼c., and 18,000 lbs. Grease at 10¾c.@14c., ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in small lots, at $2 08@$2 10 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 43,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d. by sailing vessel, and 6½d. by steamer; 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s., and 50 tons Oil Cake, by sailing vessel, at 10s. For London, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. For Glasgow, 70 tcs. Beef at 6s. For Bordeaux, a vessel with staves, on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—MONDAY, July 10, 1865.

The board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You are hereby requested to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session, in the chamber of the board, in the City Hall, on Monday next, the tenth instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

MORGAN JONES,
JOHN MOORE,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
TERENCE FARLEY,
JOHN BRICE,
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
PETER McKNIGHT,
MICHAEL NORTON,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
BERNARD KELLY.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley.

The minutes of the meetings of June twenty-six and twenty-nine were read and approved.

The President here appointed Aldermen Ryers, Flynn and McKnight the special committee contemplated by the preamble and resolution presented by Alderman Ryers at the last meeting of the board, relating to further payments under the Volunteer Family Aid Fund.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is given to J. J. Shew & Co. to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their place of business, number three hundred and eighty-four Greenwich and number three hundred and sixty-nine Washington streets, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Harlem Gas Light Company be and they are hereby directed to lay gas mains and place street lamps in Eighty-seventh-street, from the First to the Third avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioners.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Brice, Farley—4.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Kelly, O'Brien—6.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

COMMUNICATION FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning resolution to reflag sidewalks in front of number seven Commerce-street, the necessary ordinance having been inadvertently omitted.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting Treasury balance July eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was ordered on file.

By Alderman Moore—

Preamble and resolution relative to the street-cleaning contract.

Whereas, A contract was entered into on the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, between C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor, John T. Hoffman, Recorder, Mathew T. Brennan, Comptroller, Francis I. A. Boole, City Inspector, and John E. Develin, Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, Commissioners appointed by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and John L. Brown, William H. Devoe and Shepherd Knapp, for the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York; and

Whereas, By the terms of such contract, the said contractors have agreed to clean the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the most thorough manner, and to the entire satisfaction of said commission; and have further agreed to remove all "garbage, ashes, rubbish and sweepings of all kinds" from the front of "every dwelling-house, store or public building," in "tight carts, every twenty-four hours," and

Whereas, It is further stipulated that if the City Inspector shall at any time consider that the contractors have failed, in any respect, to comply with any of the obligations of this contract, or any other commissioner shall notify them of any such failure, he shall bring it to the notice of the commissioners, who shall, after a hearing, proceed to terminate the contract, they (the commissioners) having reserved to themselves that power; and

Whereas, Such contractors have utterly failed to perform any part of said contract, and the failure to do so at the present season of the year, when the habits and inclinations of our citizens lead them almost exclusively to indulge in fruit and vegetable diet, thereby filling to overflowing the receptacles for refuse vegetable and other matter that line our streets, will be most disastrous to the health of the city; and

Whereas, Through the inability of the contractors for cleaning the city, our streets and avenues are now reeking with decayed vegetable and refuse matter of every kind and nature, which, being exposed to the hot July sun, is every hour spreading the seeds of disease and death among our people; and

Whereas, Members of the Common Council are being continuously importuned and petitioned by the citizens of their respective districts to take some action in the premises, and avert, if possible, a pestilence, the effect of which would be too fearful to contemplate; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Common Council most respectfully but earnestly call the attention of the Mayor and City Inspector, and through them the attention of the Street, Cleaning Commission, to the condition of our streets—the imminent danger to the health of our citizens attending any further delay or neglect to take immediate and active steps to clean and remove from them the accumulations of filth and dirt that now lie festering and rotting in the sun, making some of them almost impassable; and to the fearful responsibility that rests upon them in holding in their hands, actually, the lives of a million of people, the great majority of them helpless women and children who, from their poverty and necessities, are peculiarly and constantly exposed to the most imminent danger.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge to His Honor the Mayor a faithful, earnest and instant coöperation in any measure which he may see fit in his wisdom to recommend, that will release our city from the dread contingencies of a wide-sweeping and terrible pestilence.

Resolved, That we most respectfully request His Honor the Mayor to communicate, at the earliest practicable moment, to either Board, his views on the necessities of the present emergency, and his recommendations thereon.

Which was adopted.

In connection with the foregoing preamble and resolution, Alderman Flynn presented a petition, numerously signed, asking the Common Council to take action on the subject.

Which was, together with the preamble and resolution, sent to the Board of Councilmen.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Shannon moved to suspend the present order of business for the purpose of taking up paper from the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPER FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

An ordinance to amend section eighteen of the ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts and to redistrict the Seventeenth Ward.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, The President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley—11.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish each of the Justices of the District Courts of this city with a suitable badge, baton and staff of office, to be similar to those furnished the Police Justices of this city.

Which was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Alderman Masterson here appeared, and asked and received permission to have his vote recorded in the affirmative on the adoption of the preamble and resolution in relation to the present condition of the streets.

On motion, the board adjourned.

And the President announced that the board stood adjourned until the first Monday in September next, at two o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

PERSONAL.

TO RETURNED SOLDIERS.—INFORMATION wanted of GEORGE A. PORTER, of Company K, 14th regiment, Brooklyn, taken prisoner May 1864. Was at Andersonville and other prisons. Any information in regard to him is most anxiously solicited by WM. PORTER & SONS, No. 271 Pearl-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, June 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 11th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business-letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard will inform bidders of the quantities of each article, where the sizes are variable.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the bureau, to the commandant of any yard, or to any navy agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the laws of August 10, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be made from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No.		No.	
1.	White oak logs.	25.	Iron—round, flat and square.
2.	White oak keel or keelson pieces.	26.	Steel.
3.	White oak curved timber.	27.	Iron spikes.
4.	White oak plank.	28.	Iron nails; wrought and cut.
5.	White oak boards.	29.	Pig iron.
6.	Yellow pine logs.	30.	Lead.
7.	Yellow pine beams.	31.	Zinc, tin and solder.
8.	Yellow pine mast and spar timber.	33.	Hardware.
9.	White pine deck plank.	34.	Tools for stores.
10.	White pine mast timber.	36.	White lead.
11.	White pine logs, plank and brds.	37.	Zinc paints.
12.	Hackmatack timber.	38.	Colored paints, dryers, &c.
13.	Ash logs and planks.	39.	Varnish.
14.	Ash oars.	40.	Linseed oil.
15.	Hickory buts and bars.	41.	Glass.
16.	Black walnut and cherry.	42.	Brushes.
17.	Cedar and cypress boards.	44.	Fish oil.
18.	Locust timber.	45.	Tallow, soap and sweet oil.
19.	White oak staves and headings.	46.	Junk.
20.	Black spruce.	47.	Ship chandlery.
21.	Locust treenails.	48.	Oakum.
22.	Mahogany.	49.	Tank iron.
23.	Lignumvitæ.	50.	Ingot copper.
		52.	Poles.
		55.	Bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 27, 20, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 50.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 49, 50, 52, 55.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, June 24, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 25th day of July next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such persons as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards upon application to the bureau.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; also, for blank forms of offers and guarantee.

The classes of this bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Flax, Canvas, and Twine.	No. 15. Sheet Iron.
No. 2. Cotton, Canvas, and Twine.	No. 18. Soap and Tallow.
No. 3. Iron, &c.	No. 20. Brushes.
No. 4. Tin, Zinc, &c.	No. 22. Stationery.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 23. Hardware.
No. 7. Cooking Utensils.	No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 10. Leather, &c.	No. 25. Copper Wire.
No. 11. Hose.	No. 29. Firewood.
No. 12. Lignumvitæ.	No. 31. Whale, Neatsfoot, and Tar Oil.
No. 13. Lanterns and Lamps.	No. 34. Chain Iron.
No. 14. Ox Hides for Rope.	No. 35. Coal.
	No. 40. Sheet Copper.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 18, 22, 24.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29, 31, 35.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 20, 22, 24, 29, 31, 40.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 18, 22, 24, 29, 34.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 29, 31.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required for the use of this office and depot, until the 10th day of May, 1866, the following articles of stationery:

Letter Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 11 lbs. to the ream.
Foolscap Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 12 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting Paper, white, first-class, 100 lbs. to the ream.
Folio-post Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 24 lbs. to the ream.
Envelope Paper, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 9, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 10, best quality.
Envelopes, white, No. 6.
Lead Pencils, Faber's or Eagle, No. 2.
Steel Pens.
Pen-holders.
Seal Wafers, boxes.
Sealing Wax, best English, small sticks.
Black Ink, quart bottles, Maynard & Noyes.
Arnold's Chemical Writing Fluid, quarts.
Black Ink, quarts, copying.
Red Ink, David's, No. 3.
Inkstands.
Paper-folders.
Rulers.
Quills.
Office Tape, best linen.
Memorandum Books.
Blank Books, cap ½ bound, two, three, four, five and six quires.

Samples of the above articles can be seen, or further information with regard to the same, can be received by application to this office. Bidders will present with their bids, samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

Bonds will be required from the successful bidder for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A. Depot.

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for supplying hay for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, to be delivered at any Pier on the North River, in New-York City, to be designated from time to time by the undersigned, and in such quantities as may be required, not exceeding five hundred tons in any calendar month, from the 12th of July, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the amount required to be delivered during the intervening days.

The hay must be timothy, of good quality, securely baled, subject to a rigid inspection, and reweighed by some competent person appointed on the part of the government. Each proposal to be entertained must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, —— B——, of the city (or town) of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at any designated pier on the North River, in New-York City, such an amount of Hay, not exceeding five hundred tons in any calendar month, of the kind, quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound, gross weight.

—— ——."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

—— ——."

Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received, *in such funds as may be furnished* by the government for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Hay." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, or their bids will not be considered.

A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined, and bungs sealed.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part.

Samples must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all, or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required, for the use of this depot until the 1st of May, 1866, the following articles:

Nails, kegs, 10d. and 12d.
Lamp Oil, gallon, sperm.
Box Chisels.
Box Scrapers.
Wooden Mallets, iron-bound.
Nail Hammers.
Marking Pots.
Marking Brushes, assorted.
Trucks, Nos. 3 and 5.
Bailing Twine.
Brass Lanterns, for oil.
Corn Brooms.

Further information can be had by applying at this office. Bonds will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Hardware," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required and for the use of this depot, until May 1, 1866, Furnace Coal and Red Ash Coal, Egg size.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M.-Gen.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT MONROE, VA., June 26, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until Saturday, July 15, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this depot with one thousand barrels of best quality kiln-dried Corn Meal, every ten days during the two months ensuing from date of contract, or until further notice. The Corn Meal to be delivered at Fort Monroe, Va., or Norfolk, Va., in clean, well-coopered flour barrels, containing 196 pounds each, net, the deliveries to commence at once.

Bidders will be governed by the conditions usually required by the advertisements of the Subsistence Department, and will furnish with their proposals, satisfactory guarantees that should their bids be accepted, they will at once enter into bonds for the fulfillment of the contract.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Payments to be made monthly, in such funds as may be on hand.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.
Fort Monroe, Va.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelop, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Forty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.

For regulating and grading One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

For regulating, grading and curb and guttering One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

For regulating and grading the sidewalks and curb and gutter the streets between West and Washington streets, which intersect West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.

For curb, gutter and flagging Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.

For rebuilding Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number sixty, North River.

For rebuilding outer portion of Pier number twenty, North River.

For rebuilding Pier number thirty-eight, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn. Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Mails for Europe Close at 7 A. M. Wednesday Morning.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES in wrappers ready for mailing will be ready at 10 A. M. this day, (Tuesday,) price 5 cents. It contains a full account of the Execution of the Assassins.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7¾ o'clock, THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Of the third and final issue of the 7-30 Loan, the sales thus far have amounted to $105,330,050, making a weekly average of $13,166,256 for the eight weeks which have elapsed since the series was first formally opened to popular subscription, May 15. The actual sales in each week have been as follows: Week ending with May 20, $12,106,700; May 27, $9,733,600; June 3, $6,681,600; June 10, $12,803,000; June 17, $11,925,000; June 24, $15,922,700; July 1, $15,309,150; July 8, 20,848,300. The sales in the first six business days of the current month of July amounted to $24,723,700, or at the very liberal daily rate of $4,120,616; and the orders for the $50 and $100 notes of this loan in the same period, 18,075, making a daily average of 3,012. Less than $125,000,000 worth of the whole series remains to be disposed of. This unmarketed balance will doubtless be closed out before a month's interest shall have accrued on the notes, or by the time (Aug. 15) that the second half-yearly coupon on the first series shall have matured. Of the first and second series liberal sales continue to be made at the Stock Boards and through the commission houses, (at 99⅞@100, adding interest,) to buyers on foreign account, as well as for home investment. Saturday's steamers took out over $1,000,000 worth of the old issues, chiefly those of the second series, (June 15,) for Germany.

Mr. FORD intended to open his theatre in Washington last night, and had got up the play of the "Octoroon," one of the most exciting dramas of the age, and one most powerfully calculated to revive the memories of our late fearful struggle with the slave power, and the disastrous results which marked its termination. Whatever may be thought of the propriety of opening the house at all, we are sure that not one in a thousand of loyal men can approve the selection of this drama. Very properly, and fortunately for the peace of the city, we presume, the War Department forbade the opening of the house. Mr. FORD may be a martyr some day, but his time has not yet come. Had he been content to have given concerts, or old dramas, or anything not reasonably likely to revive the memory of the dreadful murder, public opinion (in Washington) might have sustained him; but we doubt if even in that treason-tainted town the *Octoroon* could have been peaceably played.

Before the public ceases to shudder at the atrocious Joyce murder, near Boston, we record a similar, only less fatal, outrage in our own State. On Friday last two girls, mere children, left their home near Albany to pick berries. They were discovered, attacked and brutally violated by an old man and his son—horrible alliance—and one of the girls is not likely to survive. The accused parties were arrested, and yesterday brought into court; and there a brother of the girls shot twice at the old man, wounding him in the leg and arm, while the mother struck him over the head with a hatchet. Of course, the fracas was immediately suppressed and all parties put under arrest.

A young man named DROLET, son of a farmer at St. Damase, Canada, lately, in a fit of insanity, killed his mother by inflicting upon her three blows with an axe. For some time previous he had been in a state of great religious excitement. He had just performed a nine days' act of devotion in the church, and two days before the murder had received the holy sacrament. Previous to the insane deed he was known to be inoffensive and of a mild disposition.

Between 1836 and 1864, 28 years, 73,355 persons emigrated to America from Norway. This emigration first became considerable in 1849, and it reached its maximum in 1861. Two-thirds of these emigrants went to Canada, the rest to the United States. From 1820 to 1860, 5,530 persons went from Denmark to America, and from 1851 to 1860 no fewer than 14,865 left Sweden for the same destination.

Washington is becoming unhealthy. No wonder. The agglomeration of antagonistic humanity there; the heterogeneous mass of respectable crime and criminal respectability; the all-pervading army; the poisonous water and the deadlier liquor; the scathing heat and the blinding dust, all combine to make Washington an epitome and model of all that is disagreeable.

A Shreveport letter to the New-Orleans *Times*, dated the 4th inst., reports a heavy storm in Louisiana and Texas. The Red River was rising rapidly, and there was a prospect of navigation lasting till August. The friends of Gen. BANKS are working against the Well's party, the former with a provisional government, the latter object to it.

A Vicksburgh letter states that Provisional Gov. SHARKEY has reappointed the old county and town officers, and that our soldiers are thoroughly disgusted with the turn affairs are taking. It is said that Gov. SHARKEY objects to having so many colored troops about, and the citizens boast that they will soon be rid of the blue-coats altogether.

At St. Louis the citizens are discussing the propriety of building a bridge across the Mississippi, and of establishing a general railroad depot at some central point. The County Court has appropriated $10,000 toward the expenses of the Commercial Convention next Fall.

Attorney-General SPEED has written a letter to Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, that paroled Confederate soldiers, who are not excluded because of some other exception in the proclamation of the President, should be allowed to take the benefit of the amnesty and vote.

The subscriptions to the National Loan yesterday ran up to nearly five and a half millions. At this rate the whole amount will be absorbed, and those who wish to deposit their spare greenbacks in this admirable savings bank must make haste to subscribe.

W. J. ALLEN, of Sigourney, Iowa, recently beat his wife's brains out while she was asleep in bed, that he might marry a young girl of fifteen. The monster was arrested and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the people.

The rebel Gen. FAGAN, the rebel Gov. FLANAGIN, the rebel Ex.-Gov. RECTOR, and the rebel Senator GARLAND, arrived at Little Rock, Ark., on the 27th ult. They are desirous of becoming citizens of the United States.

A bounty jumper named JOHN STEWART, of West Roxbury, has been arrested on the charge of the murder of the sister and brother, ISABELLA N. JOYCE and JOHN S. JOYCE, in Buzzey's Woods, West Roxbury, in June last.

Advices from Virginia mention a purpose of some of the F. F. V.'s to emigrate to Ecuador, South America, expecting the government of that country to give them lands on which to settle.

The Galveston *Bulletin* says that nearly all the more conspicuous rebel leaders and functionaries in Texas have skedaddled. Gov. MURRAH fled with Gen. SHELBY.

The Worcester *Spy* says the niece of the late Rear Admiral DUPONT, daughter of Commodore SHUBRICK, U. S. N., is the Superior of the Convent of Mercy in that city.

CORTINAS, in a recent interview with the Federal Gen. BROWN, had informed him that he intended giving up opposition to the government of MAXIMILIAN.

A Louisville dispatch says an order has been issued to muster out all the remaining regiments and companies of the Army of Tennessee.

The rebel prisoners have all been removed from the hospitals at Newport's News and sent South.

The town of Franklin, La., has been sacked by guerrillas, and it is feared that five treasury agents have been murdered by the same gang of outlaws.

The New-Hampshire *Statesman* says: "Never since New-Hampshire became a State was its soil laden with more luxuriant crops. The horn of plenty bids fair to gush out with fatness."

Gen. WASHBURNE has been put in command of forty-five of the lower counties of Georgia. His district extends entirely across the State. Garrisons are to be posted in all the principal towns.

All of the field artillery about Washington, including about forty batteries, is to be formed into a camp near Bladensburgh, under the command of Major-Gen. HUNT.

The President yesterday went down the Potomac, on a brief excursion for the benefit of his health. Some people believe that he is going to make a visit to Richmond.

The enterprising Adams Express Company has established a tri-weekly line of messengers between Atlanta and Montgomery via Chehaw.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Board of Engineers and Firemen of the Volunteer Fire Department held a meeting at Firemen's Hall last evening. A communication was received from the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, stating that they are not prepared to grant an honorable discharge to all the members of the volunteer department on the 1st of August next. A vote was then taken on the question of adhering to the resolution to disband on the 10th of July, when twenty-four companies voted in the affirmative and fifty-seven in the negative. The Secretary of the board, Mr. DAVIDSON, tendered his resignation, and the board then adjourned. The commissioners of the paid department met yesterday and ordered the houses of Engine Companies Nos. 18 and 25 to be locked up, the members having been guilty of disorderly conduct.

The deaths occurring in this city during the past week numbered 554—78 men, 66 women, 213 boys and 197 girls—being an increase of 63 as compared with the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 7 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased 375 were children under five years of age. The deaths by the principal diseases were as follows: Cholera infantum, 155; infantile convulsions, 60; consumption, 45; infantile marasmus, 34; inflammation of the lungs, 26; diarrhœa, 27; inflammation of the brain, 14; dropsy in the head, 12; typhus fever, 10; measles, 6; whooping cough, 4; small-pox, 3; scarlet fever, 5; dysentery, 16.

A detachment of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, numbering 280 men, and consisting of the old men of the Nineteenth Connecticut Infantry, passed through the city yesterday on the way to New-Haven. Several regiments telegraphed as on the road will arrive to-day. The Tenth, Fifty-ninth and Seventy-third New-York Regiments were nearly all paid off yesterday at Hart's Island. The Irish Brigade and the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York will be paid to-day. Absentees from all these commands are earnestly requested to report at once.

The Board of Supervisors at their meeting yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the Comptroller to prepare a suitable ordinance making the necessary appropriations for the Metropolitan Fire Department. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, stating that they have set apart the building at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street as a *Morgue*. A communication was received from the Mayor containing several suggestions in regard to the collection of taxes, &c.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday. A resolution was adopted pledging the Common Council to cooperate with the Mayor in any action he may see fit to suggest for having the streets cleaned, the contractors having failed to perform their duty and the city being in a filthy condition. The Board then adjourned.

A company has been formed in Brooklyn under the title of the "Brooklyn Market Association," the object being to establish markets for the sale of meats and vegetables in different parts of the City of Brooklyn. CYRUS P. SMITH, S. S. POWELL, S. A. DODGE, J. C. DRAPER, T. D. P. TALMAGE and other well-known gentlemen are members of the association.

Lieut. GEORGE H. GREEN, of the Thirty-fifth United States Infantry, was garroted and robbed of $575 by three of the Eighth Ward banditti on Sunday evening. Two of the outlaws were arrested; but the fellow that stole the money escaped, as usual.

Mr. JOHN H. SILLICK, of No. 119 East Eighty-fourth-street, real-estate agent, and formerly a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, committed suicide, yesterday morning, by hanging in his dwelling.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest, at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, over the body of THOMAS DUFFY, of Fifth-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, a laborer, who was stabbed in the abdomen by JOHN CALLAHAN, on the afternoon of the Fourth.

SAMUEL HULZ, a youth of 13, was run down and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a Fourth-avenue Railroad car, near Cooper Institute.

FRANK BURKE, of No. 331 West Fifteenth-street, was run over and mortally injured in West-street, near Morris, by Car No. 6 of the Tenth-avenue line, on Sunday evening.

Mr. NICHOLAS HENRY was accidentally drowned while bathing, on Sunday evening, off West Fifty-ninth-street.

HENRY GAMBLE, of No. 763 Third-avenue, was accidentally drowned on Sunday evening, while bathing off East Fifty-fifth-street.

Private SAMUEL HILL, of the Lincoln Cavalry, died of sunstroke, on Sunday, at the Third Ward Police-station.

An active export demand prevailed yesterday for government gold-bearing bonds, chiefly for the sixes of 1881, and the U. S. 5-20s old issue, which latter advanced fully ½ ⅌ cent., and were not very abundant. The market for the five-twenties was favorably affected by the news of the rise in London (to June 30, as reported by the *Belgian*,) to 72, which specie rate, with gold at 140, is equal to about 110 in this market, or 4¼@4½ per cent. above even the advanced price established here yesterday. Saturday's steamers carried out over a $1,000,000 worth of the national six per cent. bonds in response to late European orders; and yesterday's purchases in the same line, on foreign account, reached nearly $750,000, as far as reported. The *Belgian* will doubtless add to the number of foreign orders yet to be executed. The improvement in the London market advised by this vessel was partly in response to the news from this side, (to June 17,) of the decline in gold from 147½ to 145. The *Persia*, which is expected here to-day, with dates to July 1, will, most probably, report a further advance in the favorite United States securities abroad, as the answer to the intelligence (to June 20) of a tumble in gold to 138@139 in the New-York market.

The price of Gold, yesterday, was held steady at about 140 ⅌ cent. Government 5-20s advanced ½ ⅌ cent., with an active business, chiefly for export. The Railway speculation further advanced in the forenoon, but fell off at the close of the day. Money easy to the Brokers at 5 ⅌ cent. Exchange on London 109 ⅌ cent. for Gold.

At the Live Stock Markets the receipts of cattle were comparatively light yesterday, owing to the holiday week and the great decline in prices at our last market, both of which causes operated to prevent shipments in the usual quantities. Cattle sold briskly at an advance equal to 1c. ⅌ lb., dressed weight; sales ranged at 12c.@16c. ⅌ lb. net, with a few fine bullocks at 17c., and poor grades as low as 10c. Cows are in better demand. Veals sell readily at 7c.@11c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Sheep are a shade higher, viz.: 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Live Hogs sell readily at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb., live weight.

An improved inquiry prevailed for Produce and Merchandise yesterday. Flour advanced 15c.@25c. Wheat 3c.@5c. Corn 1c.@2c. New Mess Pork 87½c. Lard ¼c.@½c. Other leading articles were essentially unchanged. The freight market was more active, the engagements consisting mainly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British ports at firmer rates.

The Races in the South—The Prospect and Dangers of Antagonism.

A Charleston (S. C.) correspondent of a Boston paper writes that "the worst sign here (in Charleston) is the growth of a bitter and hostile spirit between blacks and whites—a gap opening between the races which, it would seem, may at some time result seriously." The blame for this state of things is attributed by some to the whites, by others to the negroes, by others to Boston busybodies, who have gone South and stirred up animosities of race.

There is no doubt whatever that there is very great danger in the future to the blacks of the Southern States from the antagonism of the two races which inhabit them. In every respect the whites are the dominant race, and would remain so though the negroes had the ballot to-morrow. They are dominant as regards numbers, being more than twice as numerous as the blacks throughout the late slave States. In consequence of this they will be dominant as regards political power, they will be dominant also as regards the possession of real estate and capital. So far as controlling intellect, nervous energy, ambition, education, self-possession and self-dependence, constitute elements of dominancy, they will be with the whites. So far as the power of a dominant race is increased by the exercise of power, and by the possession of hereditary and historical freedom, in opposition to inherited and inherent servility, by so much also will the continued supremacy of the white race in the South be guaranteed. Some of these features of character and condition may be changed in the course of ages; but the ages come around slowly.

Under these circumstances, or under any circumstances whatever, it is malignant and criminal on the part of anybody, and especially on the part of those who claim to be the exclusive advocates and admirers of the negro race, to stir up such feelings, or inaugurate such courses of action and policy, as will increase the growth of the "bitter and hostile spirit between the blacks and whites," which, we are told, is showing itself in the South. The negroes of the South, who were lately slaves, are very credulous, and can easily be made to believe that the whites are their enemies, and that everything they do, or attempt to do, with reference to the blacks, is done for the purpose of injuring them. They will be made thievish, if perpetually told that their late masters lived by plundering them; will be made indolent if daily told that their wages are too little; will become insolent if taught to be so; and will be transformed into a vast body of worthlessness, degradation and wretchedness, unless they are taught the *duties* of their new position, and unless these duties are sternly enforced.

Nothing would be easier than to increase and extend the antagonism of race in the South. It is strong enough already; but it is still within bounds. By the efforts of good men, and by the continued labors of the Christian pulpit and the patriotic press, it might be transformed and improved until permanent relations of good will between the two races were established. If it is to be otherwise—if hatreds are to be engendered—it will take much less than a century to produce a war of races, in which the doom of the unfortunate blacks need not be forecast.

General Parole and Special Pardon—Theory and Fact.

It is astonishing what a difference it makes whether we discuss a question as a matter of theory or a matter of fact; in the light of "cold reason," or from the stand-point of experience.

Some of our cotemporaries have for a long time been insisting that a General in the field can bind his government to ratify whatever terms he proposes for the surrender of his adversary; that such a ratification is not only for the present, but inures for all time to come; that the agreement applies to matters civil and social, as well as to matters military, and affects the framework of the whole body politic as well as the military status of the opposing armies; and, finally, that it makes no difference whether the surrendered army is a troop of insurgents or the armed force of a foreign belligerent.

Accordingly, those who hold these doctrines have insisted from the start that *all* the officers and men of the Confederate army are as free as those of the loyal army—the pirate SEMMES and bloodhound FORREST, as free from retribution for their treason as GRANT, or SHERMAN, or SHERIDAN are from the charge of treason. The President's amnesty proclamation they evidently think a harmless joke on the rebel general officers, or else a pasquinade.

They urge the rebel Generals to wrap themselves in the mantle of the treaty at Appomattox Court-house, and trust to that as their all-sufficient protection.

Unhappily for these theorists, the rebels themselves see the question of amnesty, which has for them such a lively personal interest, in an entirely different light. They do not think that they enjoy a perpetual amnesty, because they apply for that of President JOHNSON. They do not believe their civil offences to have been fully condoned, for they have since sent in petitions, implying in their very preface, that they are not condoned. They do not see that the amnesty proclamation was superfluous and useless. They hurry straight from obtaining parole to seeking special pardon. Have not these paroled prisoners put the whole case in a nutshell?

THE GREAT LOAN.—The daily statements published concerning the Seven-thirty Loan show to what a large extent small investers continue to be interested in it. The exhibit for Saturday last, made yesterday, showed that on that single day, there were no less than 3,675 individual subscriptions; on the Friday previous, there were 3,850; and on other days the figures have been still higher. The whole population of the country is interested in the finances of the government.

The last issues of this loan are now in the market, and only a little over a hundred millions remain to be taken. At the present rate of subscription, government will soon be entirely out of the market. It will be remembered that when, a few weeks ago, the preceding series of the loan was nearly filled up, the heavy capitalists stepped in and swept off a hundred millions in a few days. There is a possibility that the same thing may be done again, especially as this is the last loan that the Secretary is authorized to put on the market. As a matter of course, the speculators will then hold them for sale at a premium, which will have to be paid by all desiring to invest in them. So that it would be as well for those who have small sums that they wish to "salt down" in this way, to do it now while the loan can be had at par.

The revenues of the country are now so large and are so largely augmenting that it is possible the Secretary of the Treasury may not feel compelled to ask authority from next Congress for the issuance of any further loans, especially as he has such a large option in the issue of certificates of indebtedness.

Heretofore only the Five-Twenty loan has been held in Europe, but there is now considerable inquiry there for the Seven-Thirties. They were sent out on Saturday to the value of a million dollars, and additional purchases were made yesterday for the same quarter.

The Scavengers' Strike—A Dirty Business.

Without going into a discussion, or even into a statement, of the points at issue, (if there be any,) in the strike of the street-sweepers and dirt-cartmen, we suggest that the new contractors for keeping the city clean should strain every nerve to get the requisite force, in place of those who refuse to work.

The weather is hot, and garbage and dirt accumulate with unusual rapidity; in many places the gutters are reeking with poison; the exigency is great, and, even at some pecuniary sacrifice, the new contractors are expected to do their duty. Men must be procured—we presume they can be; and if any of the strikers undertake by violence to stop them from working, send for the police and give them locust argument to their satisfaction. If they choose to strike individually or collectively, let them do so—it is one of the inalienable rights of man "to make a cussed fool of himself;" but if they make the first move toward coercion, let them be taught in the most prompt and conclusive manner, that "it won't do."

Assuming that the new contractors have offered fair wages, we consider the strike of the workmen a wicked trifling with the lives of the people. Men owe duty to society as well as to themselves, and those who have been for years engaged in occupations that cannot be suspended without danger to the public safety, have no right to strike, or in any way stop work, until others are ready to assume their duties.

We do not know that the present action is a concerted plan to break down the contractors, but it looks very like it; it bears a family resemblance to the fights and quarrels in the Fire Department, all of which aim at a single purpose—that of making the new laws odious. As, in the case of the Fire Commissioners, we invoked the watchfulness of the police, so in this dirt-cartmen strike we make the same invocation—but not to interfere with them; if they prefer public meetings and no wages to honest work and fair pay, the people can stand it as long as they can. We only insist that if any man chooses to go to work, no matter at what price—whether he be a stranger or "one of them"—he shall be allowed to do so, and no society nor individual shall undertake to molest him or make him afraid. The health of the city is already seriously imperiled by this unwarrantable strike, and the nuisance must be swept aside while the cleansing of the streets goes on.

Houses in New-York—The Want of Building Organizations.

A few days since we spoke in these columns of the dreadfully crowded condition of the City of New-York, of the great want existing for houses in which respectable working people of limited incomes could reside; of the enormous heighth of rents; of the unhealthfulness, inconvenience and general wretchedness of the tenement houses in which half a million of our inhabitants live, and of our dismal prospects for the future in these regards. We showed that house-building had almost entirely stopped, while our population daily largely increased. As a partial remedy for this state of things, and as a profitable investment of capital, we suggested the establishment of building companies, in which capitalists should combine, for the purpose of erecting blocks of houses where small families could live economically, and yet enjoy comfort, cleanliness and health.

Since first mentioning the subject, we have received many propositions concerning it, from gentlemen of this city. One proposed to subscribe ten thousand dollars toward the establishment of such a building-company as we suggested; three others proposed to give ten thousand each. Still another proposed to subscribe ten thousand, and said he could get four or five other capitalists to join him. One of these gentlemen said he would agree to organize a house-building company at once, and that before another year had passed away, twenty thousand cottages (we hardly like the idea of *cottages*) could be erected, which could be profitably rented at from $300 to $500 a year each.

It would seem from all this that all that is needed is organization; that if a feasible scheme were gotten up under proper auspices, capital would come forth in abundance; and that in time we might have our vast laborious population who are now crowded and festering in filthy, close tenements, comfortably and cheaply housed. We think, however, that what are wanted on this island are not residences after the cottage style, but large, high, commodious houses, capable of accommodating properly a considerable number of families. All these things, however, and the whole matter, we leave to the consideration and action of sagacious capitalists. We have done our duty in setting forth the demands of the city and the necessities of its suffering population.

A NEW SENSATION.—The *blazé* West-enders of the English capital are in danger of a new sensation. The Queen of the Sandwich Islands, widow of KAMEHAMEHA III., is already at Panama, on her way to London. She is a worthy successor of our own POCAHONTAS, and will doubtless make a stir in the sluggish blood of the *ton*. And, withal, she is said to be a lady of gentle manners and good education: not in the least anthropophagic in her tastes and in her style of dress observing the golden mean between the original Owyhee fashion, (a necklace and sandals,) and the incomprehensible multifariousness of the Court of St. Cloud. We trust that the barbarian Queen may have a good time; and also that such of our people as may meet her will remember that one of the earliest—if not, the very first—of governments to take positive ground with the Union in our late war, was that of which this lady was the Queen. It was no fault of hers, or of the King's, that their nation was small. Indeed, there was all the more merit in the act, since it could not be suspected of springing from hopes of personal gains.

Pestilential Streets and the Public Health.

Without being alarmists, and with no disposition toward fault-finding, we heartily concur with the Common Council in solemnly adjuring the Street Cleaning Commission to delay no longer such effective measures as shall remove at once the pestilence-breeding offal which now clogs most of our streets. The danger of further neglect is imminent and appallingly real. No human organism can be subjected long to such abominable stenches and poisonous miasm, as arise from the heaps of festering putridity in the thoroughfares reeking under the fervid rays of a mid-Summer sun, without, sooner or later, succumbing to its balefulness.

For ten days at least, the matter of cleaning the streets has been in the hands of Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP, contractors appointed by the commission. These gentlemen may or may not be sincere in their intentions to fulfill the stipulations of their contract, but thus far they have glaringly and absolutely failed. They are met, on the outset of their operations, by a persistent and organized opposition on the part of the Street-Sweepers and Dirt Cartmens' Associations, who violently interpose to prevent all labor on the streets by those who are not members of their guild and adhere to its regulations. The contractors themselves acknowledge their failure, and ask the forbearance of the public for a time. But the exigency is too pressing to admit of any excuses, no matter from whom they come, nor what may be the merits of the disagreement. The streets must be cleaned at once.

Already, in great part owing to the deplorably filthy streets, Summer complaint and kindred diseases are carrying off children by scores. The bill of mortality for the week shows that no less than *one hundred and fifty-five* children have fallen victims to cholera infantum, against ninety-seven for the week previous. This dreadful affliction ordinarily does not prevail in the city until the middle of July, but this year it made its appearance at least a month in advance of the usual period, and it is simply holding out a premium for its ravages, in delaying the removal of the street offal, by which, mainly, it is generated.

Mayor GUNTHER and gentlemen of the Street-cleaning Commission, the public look to you for relief. It is your prerogative and bounden duty to protect your fellow-citizens from the pestilence which mismanagement now invites. Upon you rests the dread responsibility for the mischief which has already arisen, and which is certain to increase by further neglect. Have the needful force of laborers engaged to-day, and to-night let the work of cleaning the streets be initiated. Then, continue the work *at night*. The danger is too great for its prosecution by day. There would be immense risk, in view of the present stage of the street pollutions, in setting free their poisonous stenches by raking and stirring before the heat of the day is past.

J. C. Breckinridge on Cruelty.

There are few of us who have forgotten that famous, or rather that infamous address of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, when, having safely skedaddled into the Confederate lines, he denounced President LINCOLN in bitter and almost beastly language, and detailed what things were not to be done while the gallant sons of Kentucky could "make that State sing to the music of their rifles."

Allowance may be made for the exaggerated feelings which called forth such diatribes four years ago, as we know how many men there are whose former denunciations of the North are now only a source of shame and vexation to themselves. But the times are altered. Men front to front on the field of battle learn mutual respect, and the accusations of the most violent become tempered by the stern logic of war. And, therefore, it is surprising that a man, even of the bad experience of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, reckless as we know him to be, should not at this hour have begun to perceive that the time has come for perfect truthfulness in stating the questions which brought on the war, and the questions to to be settled, now that it is over. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE writes from Cuba whence, it is to be presumed, he wishes to return. As a preliminary to this return he does what? Act like a man beaten in fair fight and willing to own it? Not at all. He indulges in much the same talk as he used four years ago, and has the assurance to caution the government that "there can be no lasting peace founded upon cruelty and oppression."

Cruelty and oppression! Was it not cruelty and oppression that created that irrepressible conflict which has had so fearful a culmination? No one knows better than JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE that the Government of the United States is neither cruel nor oppressive. It has forgiven with a largeness of heart new in the history of nations, those who aimed the deadliest blows at the national life; forgiven with a liberality which may prove in many such cases as that of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, to have been misplaced. How many men are there whose cheeks mantle with shame now, who would have welcomed even a little cruelty if it made their cause more respectable before the world.

The day of war is over; that of reconstruction has arrived. With whom rests chiefly the possibility of a sincere peace and permanent Union? Not with the North clearly, for she has suffered and bled for the peace which only permanent union can give. Not with the North, for having fought for this peace, she only now cements it by a magnanimity which few at the South could ever have expected or hoped for. No, it is with the Southern people themselves that the matter rests. And if there were any wisdom left in them, the men who plunged the country into war would be the first to press forward and sue for forgiveness. This bluster about cruelty is the resource of madmen. The records of the war are full of horrors which will be an inexhaustible mine for historian and philosopher. This is sure to fix the guilt where it belongs; and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, with many more like him, if they were wise, would quit cursing and take to prayer—prayer that their hearts may be humbled and their vision cleared; prayer, that with forgiveness of those who brought about the great American rebellion, may come forgetfulness of their crimes.

GUNTHER ON ARCHITECTURE AND LAW.—The axiomatic utterances of His Honor Mayor GUNTHER, are destined to live in the civic, if not also in the general literature of the nation. The following on the grave question of the best means of increasing the public respect for law, appears in a communication addressed by Mr. GUNTHER to the Board of Supervisors:

> "Before your next annual meeting, the spacious edifice in the Park, designed for a County Court-house, will be completed. *It will be highly ornamental, and by affording the courts of justice suitable accommodations, will tend to increase that respect for law, which should pervade the minds of the people.*"

The philosophy of this theory of making the law respected by inviting the graduates in crime to a study of the Doric stybolate, may not be entirely apparent to the vulgar apprehension. Mr. GUNTHER, we take it, desires to illustrate the converse of the theory that

> "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
> With good opinion of the law."

The halter, the scaffold and their surroundings inspire no respect for law, because, however "suitable accommodation" they may afford, they are are not "highly ornamental"—but on the contrary, very uninviting objects. On the other hand, a juvenile, half-fledged burglar, taking a calm survey by moonlight of the fair proportions, elaborate ornamentation, and just balance of the building on Chambers-street, intended for the new Court-house, could hardly fail to be drawn into a contemplation of the symmetry, beauty and goodliness of that ideal temple in which law and justice are enthroned. How beautiful is wisdom dropping from the lips of authority!

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.—We must remember that it is an entirely new thing under the sun—this, of a race of negroes four millions in number, living in a state of political and personal freedom, and under a constitutional government. In Africa, the savagery of the negro race has been from time immemorial, and has been all but universal. On this continent, in those of the anarchical Spanish-American States where slavery has been abolished, the negroes do not exist under conditions at all analogous to those that have obtained in the South, and, moreover, the identity of race has been in great part lost by admixture with other races. The outside negroes, whose character, condition and history approximate nearest to those of the late slaves of the country, are the negroes of the British West India Islands. These, under the colonial government, enjoy personal freedom, with very limited political rights and franchises.

In the Southern States of this country there are four millions of negroes—a population greater than that of the whole United States when they achieved their independence, and constituting, in some of the States, a large majority of the inhabitants. They have been freed from bondage, and raised to a condition of personal liberty, suddenly, by an act of war; and it is now proposed that they shall have the ballot, and enjoy all the franchises of the American constitutional and republican system. We have been accustomed to calling our republican form of government an *experiment*, though many republics have existed before ours; but this matter of democratic constitutionalism, applied to a tolerably compact population of four million negroes, is assuredly a novel experiment in the history of the race and the world. And this fact should lead us to act in the case with caution and intelligence.

ONLY CITIZENS OF NEW-ENGLAND FOR PRESIDENT.—We might be tempted to quote at some length from a late lively speech of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, but that the version now in circulation may be pronounced spurious by the orator, if it should happen to disagree with public taste. In advance, however, of any repudiation by Mr. PHILLIPS, we quote a paragraph in which, as we understand him, he shows that the country must hereafter select its Presidents and Vice-Presidents from about the parallel of Bangor, Me. The report now circulating makes Mr. PHILLIPS say:

> "The mistake of this whole battle is, that when there was a fight between our Northern and Southern ideas we have had a Southern President. If HAMLIN had been Vice-President, you might stay at home. If HAMLIN had been Vice-President, every negro in the Southern States to-day would have the same rights as the white men. Who turned him out? Massachusetts turned him out. WILLIAM CLAFFLIN, of West Newton, engineered this man into the Presidency and engineered HAMLIN out, and Massachusetts must bear the blame. The fact is, we have, in this struggle between Northern and Southern ideas, a Southerner—a man who cannot see the negro impartially, who has the prejudice of the white race against him."

There are a good many of Mr. PHILLIPS' neighbors who sincerely *think* what he is garrulous enough to *say*. According to the radical theory, President JOHNSON belongs to *no* State of the Union. He comes from a territory down South, only yet partially organized.

THE COMPLAINTS AGAINST COL. BAKER.—In reference to complaints published yesterday concerning the operations of Col. BAKER in regard to bounty-jumpers in this city, we publish in another column an affidavit from MICHAEL MANAHAN, contradicting utterly the statements previously made. The affidavit completely relieves Mr. M. C. STANLEY from the injurious inferences which might be drawn from the previous publication. It is only fair, in regard to all these and similar cases, to suspend any definite opinion until the facts shall be made public. The preliminary statements all come from persons who are themselves seriously implicated, and who very naturally endeavor to throw upon others the responsibility that belongs to themselves.

Naval News.

BOSTON, Monday, July 10.

The United States steamer *Richmond*, Capt. GREEN, from Pensacola June 29, arrived here to-day. She has been in commission since 1860, and has been in all of Admiral FARRAGUT'S engagements.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, July 10.

The United States monitor *Agamenticus*, Commander PARROTT, arrived here yesterday P. M. from Portland, and will remain several days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 10—10:30 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT VISIBLE.

The President gave audience to visitors to-day, and was besieged by an unusual number of applicants for executive favor. The White House was well filled from 9:30 o'clock this morning till near 4 o'clock this afternoon. Among those who called were Secretary SEWARD and Gen. SICKLES.

MR. SEWARD'S HEALTH.

Secretary SEWARD was able to dispense to-day with the wire frame which he has been compelled to use for the protection of his jaw, and he now talks with ease. Two more pieces of bone were extracted from his face upon the removal of the frame, giving the Secretary additional relief. He is now in the regular performance of his duties.

MR. FREDERICK SEWARD.

Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD has so far recovered as to contemplate a trip to Cape May shortly, for the improvement of his physical health.

ATTEMPT TO OPEN FORD'S THEATRE.

The proprietor of Ford's Theatre having announced in the newspapers and by posters that his theatre would be opened this evening for public amusement, and that the play called the "Octoroon" would be performed, a large crowd gathered in front of the theatre at an early hour, mainly drawn there to see what would ensue from the reopening of the house, to which a majority of the people are decidedly opposed, as abhorrent and indelicate. At about 5 o'clock a body of soldiers made their appearance, and presented to Mr. FORD an order emanating from the Secretary of War, directing that Col. INGRAHAM, Provost-Marshal, take possession of the building and see that no theatrical performances be allowed. Soon after, a placard was placed upon the main front door, upon which were printed the simple words, "Closed by order of the Secretary of War. Washington, July 10, 1865." Mr. FORD sought Hon. THOMAS EWING, Jr., as his counsel, and shortly returned and made a formal protest against the military occupation of the premises, upon the ground that it was unauthorized by law and an infringement upon his legal rights. The crowd continued until a late hour, the curious going and coming at all times. No disturbance took place, nor was any excitement manifest. It was the general belief to-day that, should the theatre be opened, there would be a disturbance, and that serious consequences would surely result. Prominent persons called upon the Secretary of War and made such representations as probably induced Mr. STANTON to issue the order closing the theatre.

A WIFE SECURES A PARDON.

A few weeks ago Col. LEE, a lawyer in Pennsylvania, was convicted before a military commission sitting in Philadelphia of forging soldiers' enlistment papers, and sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and be imprisoned three years. This morning LEE's wife, a prepossessing, cultivated lady, called on the President, accompanied by two of her children, and succeeded in obtaining a pardon for her husband.

RELEASED, BUT ORDERED OFF.

JOHN CELESTINA, the Portuguese slave-trader and blockade-runner, captured and imprisoned at the time of the assassination, has been released on condition that he leaves the country at once. He is the man arrested in Philadelphia, by Col. BAKER, as the assassin of Mr. SEWARD. Col. OLCOTT had already secured PAYNE.

TRANSPORTATION OF SOLDIERS.

Since the first day of last month the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has transported from Washington to the West and North two hundred and thirty thousand soldiers.

ARMIES ANNIHILATED.

The muster out of Gen. WRIGHT's provisional corps, as heretofore announced, extinguishes the Army of the Potomac as an organization. The Army of the Tennessee, as an organization, is also extinct. The only corps now in existence are the following: The Fourth, Gen. WOOD, considerably reduced, and just sent to the Department of the Gulf; the Thirteenth, Gen. STEELE, going to Texas; the Sixteenth, Gen. A. J. SMITH, in Alabama and Missirsipi, but small in numbers; the Twenty-third, reduced to a good sized division, and garrisoning North Carolina, under Gen. RUGER; the Twenty-fourth, garrisoning Virginia with its remaining regiments; the Twenty-fifth, (colored,) mostly gone to Texas, under Gen. WEITZEL. The garrisons in other portions of the country are being rapidly reduced to the actual requirements of the service, which will soon leave less than a hundred thousand men under arms.

NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Hon. W. P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has resigned, and Judge D. N. COOLEY, an eminent member of the Iowa Bar, has been appointed Commissioner in his stead. Judge COOLEY is a young man; was one of the Secretaries of the Union National Committee in the late campaign, and resigns the position of Tax Commissioner for the State of South Carolina, to accept this appointment.

FREEDMEN'S COMMISSIONER FOR TEXAS.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. GREGORY, lately commanding the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, has been assigned to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and has been appointed commissioner of that bureau for the State of Texas.

COMPLIMENT TO BURNS, THE VETERAN.

Prior to leaving Gettysburgh, on the occasion of the late celebration, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the band of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, tendered JOHN BURNS, the old hero of Gettysburgh, the compliment of a review and subsequently a serenade, much to the disgust of the Copperheads of that ancient burgh, who cordially hate any one who has smelt powder in the Union cause.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

In the trial of Miss HARRIS to-day, the Court decided to admit as evidence the letters written by BURROUGHS to the accused during their intimacy, and also the depositions of persons cognizant of their former relations, as going to prove the cause of the alleged fact of insanity, which is the plea of the defence. The Court was occupied nearly the whole day in the reading of the depositions and of these letters. They show a very intense degree of devotion to the prisoner on the part of BURROUGHS, and are quite eloquent and elegant specimens of that literature known as "love letters." The following is a specimen. It is dated Sunday, Feb. 27, 1859:

DEAR MOLLIE: Yours of the 23d is received, and in compliance with your request I write Sunday. I would much rather have the time I spend writing to spend with you in conversation. As much of a privilege as is that of writing to absent friends, it is a bore to the heart full of longing for their society; and having had the expectation of meeting you and communicating by word of mouth the fullness of my heart, it becomes almost a task to trace out word by word what time would scarcely be sufficient to utter in sentences. Have you any idea, dear MOLLIE, how much pleasure it affords me to open your letter and find myself addressed as your dearest friend; and is it true that of all whom you esteem your friends I am the dearest to you? It is rather gratifying to one's vanity thus to sustain the preëminence in the mind of a valued friend. It is refreshing to be assured that in the midst of a cold-hearted, selfish world, there is yet one heart that warms with kindness, sympathy and affection. To know that my dear little MOLLIE is such a friend to me is a source of much satisfaction, which I appreciate in its fullness, and I wish to be your true friend as well as your dearest friend in the scale of your regard. Such I will seek to be, and that I do have an anxious solicitude for your best interests, such as true friendship begets, I can say, I think, with candor and truth. Yes, dear MOLLIE, you may be assured that your regard is felt and cherished with true appreciation, and that it meets a cordial response in my own heart, and all the more that you maintain such regard in the midst of a great deal of bitter enmity on the part of those whom I have never injured in any way, and even by those toward whom I have ever felt none other than kind feelings. I do want to see you, dear MOLLIE, and hear from your own lips concerning the many things I wish to know, and a heap of kisses from the same source. Yours affectionately.

There are nearly a hundred such letters, each covering from four to six pages of closely writtten manuscript. A large number of these letters were read to the jury this afternoon.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 10.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State continues his duties in almost perfect health. The novel and extraordinary splint was removed from his face by order of his surgeons, and proves to have been a marvelous success, and very few traces are to be seen of the original accident, and the subsequent assault of the baffled assassin, with the exception of a slight swelling on the side of his right cheek. Mr. SEWARD rose this morning, dressed himself, and performed his toilet, even to shaving, without assistance, for the first time since his accident. His friends and the country will be glad to learn that he has entirely recovered the use of his arms, one of which was fearfully maimed when he was thrown from his carriage. For seventy days, or three months of suffering, Mr. SEWARD's mind has been engaged in the transaction of public business—a fact which will enable him, with comparative ease, to resume the active and laborious duties of his department.

PARDONED.

It is understood that President JOHNSON to-day pardoned Col. LEE, a Pennsylvania lawyer, who was convicted in Philadelphia, a few weeks, ago, for forging soldiers' enlistment papers, and sentenced to be imprisoned three years, and to pay a fine of $500.

NUMBER OF PARDONS.

So far, only about two hundred pardons have been granted by the President under his amnesty proclamation. A large number of cases, however, have been acted upon favorably by the Attorney-General, and await the approval of the Executive.

DISTINGUISHED PRISONERS.

Prof. S. M. McCULLOUGH and Gen. THOMAS A. HARRIS, prominent in the rebel service, have been brought here from the coast of Florida, and lodged in prison.

FLORIDA REBELS GOBBLED.

A gentleman recently arrived here from Florida states that DAVID S. YULEE, Ex-Senator from Florida, has been lodged in Fort Pulaski, together with Acting Gov. ALLISON, whose predecessor committed suicide. This informant represents that, although as much cotton will not be raised as heretofore in Florida, the corn crop is very abundant.

FLORIDA LOOKING TO THE UNION.

A public meeting was lately held at Mariana to initiate measures for the restoration of the relations of Florida to the Union. No delegation has yet appeared in Washington on this subject.

LOVE LETTERS.

The trial of MARY HARRIS for the killing of A. J. BURROUGHS, a treasury clerk, was rendered additionally interesting to-day by the production of a large number of love letters, dated as far back as November, 1858, addressed by the deceased to the accused. The defence produced them to lay the foundation of their plea of insanity.

THE SICKLES MISSION.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES has returned to Washington from his South American mission. The rumors that he was sent to negotiate for the colonization of emancipated negroes are set at rest by his official report. When the time comes for the practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, the successful result of this important mission will be known.

A STATIONARY STATIONERY CONTRACT.

PHILP & SOLOMONS, of Washington, have again been awarded the stationery contract for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus, together with the Internal Revenue Department.

FORD'S THEATRE CLOSED.

FORD, a week ago advertised that he would to-night reopen his theatre, the play selected being the "Octoroon." A large number of seats were secured and there was a prospect of an overflowing house. But this afternoon a military order was issued, and in accordance therewith a placard was placed on the door which read as follows: "Closed by order of the War Department."

ASSISTANT REGISTER.

JOHN A. GRAHAM was to-day commissioned as Assistant Register of the Treasury vice REMBOLD FOLGER.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized ROBERT BARTH, Esq., as Consul of the Duchy of Saxe, Coburg Gotha, at St. Louis, and S. M. SVENSON as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at New-Orleans.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Railroads in Order—Quarantine—Effort to Raise the Congress.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 9.

Richmond papers announce that the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is in working order as far as Culpepper Court-house, and trains run daily between that place and Richmond.

The ship *Monsoon* is loading at Richmond, and will soon sail for Bremen.

The propeller *Mosswood* has been stationed at the entrance to Hampton Roads, as a quarantine guard-boat. Dr. CASEY is the examining physician.

An effort was made yesterday to raise the old U. S. frigate *Congress*, which was sunk off Newport's News in the Spring of 1862. Hopes are entertained that she will be raised in a few days.

The steamer *Meigs*, Capt. Watson, from New-York, arrived here to-day and reports she was run into off Barnegat Light by an unknown propeller, and had her guards damaged. The propeller left immediately without reporting her name.

Arrived, steamers *E. C. Biddle*, with 150 rebel prisoners for City Point; *Fanny Garner*, and sailed for Washington, schooners *J. L. Barclay*, New York; *H. J. Raymond*, New York; *Americus*, Baltimore; *A. Cordery*, Baltimore; *E. A. Anderson*, New York, lost mainsail yesterday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 8.

The rebel prisoners have all been removed from the hospitals at Newport News, and sent South.

One hundred horses and fifty mules, (government property,) will be sold at auction, at Camp Hamilton, on the 15th inst.

Thermometer, yesterday, 103 in the shade; to-day, 109 degrees.

The steamer *T. E. Cahill* has arrived from Baltimore with 150 released rebel prisoners for City Point.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Celebration of the Fourth—Agricultural, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, July 5.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in true Northern style in Newbern, which excited the amazement of the natives and delight of the colored population—both of whom were present in thousands to witness the wonderful scenes. CHARLES E. FITCH, of the Newbern bar, was the orator of the day, and delivered an eloquent address.

Hon. J. T. HOUGH, the new Mayor, inaugurated the new City Government by administering the oath of office to the city officials and police force, which enabled the troops to retire to their tents in the field.

Mayor HOUGH is receiving congratulatory dispatches from the Mayors of the Northern cities.

Newbern is entering upon a new career of prosperity with the promise of a bright future.

Green corn, new potatoes, melons, berries and fruits of all kinds, including grapes and figs, are now very plenty in North Carolina, whose soil produces all the products grown in the North or extreme South.

The mercury in Newbern went up to ninety on the Fourth of July, which is the hottest day of the season.

There is much feeling among the troops here who have been mustered out of the service. They want their pay very much, and have been waiting for it for a long time.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Costa Rica—$786,824 in Treasure.

The Steamship *Costa Rica*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall, July 1, with passengers and treasure, to D. B. ALLEN, arrived this morning. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Order	$19,143 55	Wells, Fargo & Co.	15,000 00
Uhefelder & Cohn	10,500 00	F. Probst & Co.	1,200 00
J. Strauss & Co.	60,000 00	Total	$786,824 71
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	60,305 31	FROM ASPINWALL.	
E. Kelly & Co.	134,000 00	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	$450 00
Lees & Waller	296,000 00	Flint & Hall	2,500 00
H. Cohn & Co.	62,800 00	Parsons & Petit	600 00
A. Rich & Bro.	5,000 00	Order	1,700 00
Aug. Belmont & Co.	91,062 68	Ribon Munoz	1,151 00
Neill & Co.	31,813 17	Total	$6,351 00
Grand total			$793,175 71

FROM PANAMA.

Movements of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands—Miscellaneous.

PANAMA, Saturday, July 1.

The Isthmus is almost barren of news, the only item being an attempt to get up another revolution, which is still pending, but likely to end in smoke.

The Queen of the Sandwich Islands passed through here a few days ago en route for Europe. She came on an English man-of-war, and left on the R. W. I. Mail Company's regular passenger steamer. Her Majesty was dressed in mourning for her late husband. She is said to be a very intelligent and well educated person.

The surveyors of the Nicaragua route, under Capt. WEST, arrived here recently and go home on the steamer. They say very little about the result of the surveys.

The harbor of San Juan, at last accounts, continued entirely blocked up.

Our rainy season is remarkably moderate, and the Isthmus perfectly healthy. Business was just recovering from the effects of the last revolution, when the rumor of another broke out, which will probably make another idle month. Preparations are being made for the celebration of the Fourth in Panama.

From Central America there is no news. Gen. BARRIOS arrived yesterday off the port of La Union, but probably found out his resolution had been unsuccessful. He may, therefore, avoid being caught and shot by the existing government.

From Chili we learn that the Spanish question has been amicably settled.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Nearly Five and a Half Millions Taken Yesterday—Four Thousand Small Subscribers.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 10.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan to the amount of $5,471,300, including the following:

First National Bank, Louisville	$300,000
First National Bank, New-York	400,000
First National Bank, Cincinnati	100,000
First National Bank, Baltimore	100,000
First National Bank, Indianapolis	100,000
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y.	1,000,000
Ninth National Bank, New-York	218,400
Second National Bank, Chicago	175,000
Third National Bank, Chicago	126,000
Second National Bank, Providence	170,000
First National Bank, Portland, Me.	100,000
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo	100,000
Union Bank, Chicago	200,000
Citizens Bank, Baltimore	100,000

Number of individual subscriptions 3,965.

Musical.

OPERATIC.—Mr. MAX MARETZEK has wasted no time in Europe. By the last steamer we hear that he has engaged the following artists: *Soprani*, Signora ANNA TICCONA, Signorina ELENA BOZZATTI; *Tenori*, Signor GUISEPPA CASSETTI, Signor CESARE CHIAVERINI; *Baritoni*, Signor ETTORE CORNUTI, Signor CHIAVACCI; *Bassi*, Signor ANTONUCCI, Signor ROVERE, and Signor PAPINI. Here are nine artists whose names, it must be confessed, are not greatly known to fame. This, however, is one of MARETZEK's merits. He seeks voices, not reputations.

THE SAENGERFEST.—The ranks of the German Singing Societies were thinned by the war. Since 1861 they have been unable to hold their annual friendly contests. Now that blessed peace once more reigns in the land, it is right that harmony should take its proper place in the celebration. A long deferred festival commences on Saturday next. Thirty-six societies, from all parts of the country will meet and combine here, and for a week enjoy our hospitality and contribute to our pleasure. The festival is a moveable one, taking place yearly, but in different cities. When our New York singing societies go to the country they are treated like princes, and the strangers who come among us now will, we hope, be treated with equal heartiness. We have not yet received the official programme, but the general plan is this: On Saturday the various societies will arrive and be escorted to their quarters with all due honor—a torchlight procession forming one of the features; on Sunday a sacred concert will be given at the Academy of Music, commencing at 8 o'clock; on Monday, a procession to the Park, where Mayor GUNTHER will "speak a piece," as Artemus Ward says; on Tuesday, *the* grand concert will take place at the Academy of Music, and after that, pic-nics and so forth until Thursday, when the guests take their departure. We trust sincerely that Americans will largely participate in these exercises. It is worth while to see how heartily and genially our German citizens appreciate opportunities of brotherhood and music.

We may mention here that one of the prizes to be awarded at the contest on Tuesday is a very beautiful flag, embroidered by Mr. CHAS. MAYER, of this city, representing mythical figures of "music, wine and song." The work is remarkably perfect, and deserves to rank as a work of art. It can be seen in the window of SCHUBERT's music-store, No. 820 Broadway.

Protection and Free Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the Free Trade League, you assume that the "gentlemen of free trade and old Democratic antecedents who sign the programme" are influenced by "interested party interests or trade motives." As you previously spoke of Mr. WILLIAM WOOD and myself as two of the signers who "emphatically represent British interests in New-York," I infer that you class me among those who are influenced by "trade motives." As I have been a steady advocate of free trade more than thirty years, long before the subject was practically broached in England or COBDEN heard of, and as I urged its adoption in this country long before I had any connection with "British interests," you will readily see how unfounded is your inference.

When I first began to advocate free-trade, the only newspaper in New-York which espoused its cause was the *Evening Post*, whose editor, WILLIAM CULLENT BRYANT, has done the league the honor of becoming its President. I have lived to see its principles adopted, if I am not mistaken, by every newspaper in New-York, with the exception of your own, the *Tribune* and the *Express*. I yet hope to see you leave such poor company.

I do not wish to "encourage and protect" the manufacturers of this country at the expense of the people at large. I hold, as the declaration of the league sets forth, "that men should have the right to exercise their industry, to dispose of its fruits in any market which to them shall seem best, and with the proceeds to buy whatever and wherever they please," and that full liberty cannot exist without such privilege. You say that the tariff system raises "in the easiest and most equitable way possible the means of maintaining the public faith," while the policy advocated by the Free Trade League is simply to do away "with all import duties on foreign merchandise." You seem to have overlooked a clause of the declaration expressing willingness to "submit to all taxation necessary for government revenue," while protesting against taxation "for the so-called 'protection' of any private interest." I, however, am opposed to custom-house duties, not believing that they furnish the "easiest and most equitable way" of raising revenue. Certainly, not the most equitable. The rich man does not require more fuel, clothing or food than the poor man; and he does not, in simply paying duties at the custom-house, bear a proportionate share of the expenses of the government in comparison with the poorer man. Under direct taxation the taxes are in proportion to the means of bearing them.

I wish with BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a strong advocate of Free Trade, that the "commerce between nations were was free as between the different counties of England," or the States of the Union.

If it is true that thereby the American manufacturer would be "brought into competition" with and undersold by "British" or any other manufacturers, so much the better for the consumer and for the revenue, of which, under a prohibitory tariff, preventing importation, the government, which means the people, is now deprived.

If I mistake not, you yourself, about the beginning of the rebellion, imported paper from Belgium, and in common with our other newspapers, opposed the protective duty on that material, and urged that the high duty diminished the revenue, the paper-maker being the only gainer thereby. Your views on that matter are applicable to every branch of industry.

ALFRED PELL.

No. 45 WILLIAM-STREET, July 1.

The Charges Against Col. Baker—A Card from Mr. Monahan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In relation to what purports to be the substance of an affidavit of MICHAEL MONAHAN, published in yesterday's TIMES, concerning his arrest by Col. BAKER on matters pertaining to alleged frauds in the bounty-brokerage business, Mr. MONAHAN desires to say that the statement is false in several important particulars.

1. He has never asserted in his affidavit or otherwise that Mr. M. C. STANLEY was in charge of Col. BAKER's office at the time he was brought there in arrest.

2. Mr. MONAHAN was never sent to the Old Capitol Prison, and consequently was never an inmate of that establishment.

3. Mr. MONAHAN never paid to Mr. STANLEY $500 or any other sum. He paid, however, $500 to his counsel, Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, for professional services, and is perfectly satisfied with such disbursement of that amount.

4. Mr. MONAHAN, in view of these facts, writes this note of his own free will, without suggestion of any person, for the purpose of relieving Mr. STANLEY from the imputations contained in the abstract of his affidavit as published in the TIMES, which abstract he considers to be a gross perversion of the facts to Mr. STANLEY's prejudice.

MICHAEL MONAHAN.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Engineers and Firemen—the Majority Vote to Continue to Do Duty.

A meeting of the engineers and firemen of the old department was held last evening at Firemen's Hall, Chief Engineer DECKER presiding. About one hundred members were present.

The secretary stated that about twenty of the members were still in debt to the board.

The secretary further stated that at the last meeting of the Board a resolution had been adopted to the effect, that if the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners would grant an honorable discharge to all members of the Volunteer Fire Department on the 1st of August next, then the members would do duty to that date, otherwise they would not continue to do duty after the 10th of July.

A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the commissioners, who replied as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF
METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

John Decker, Esq.:

SIR: I am directed by the board to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated July 1, inclosing a resolution adopted at a meeting of your board held on the evening of June 30, 1865, and in reply to inform you that the board is not prepared at the present time to comply with the proposition contained in said resolution.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

Mr. HAYES moved that the question be put as to adhering to the resolution adopted at the last meeting.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Hose Company No. 22, offered a resolution to the effect that the department continue to do duty to the 1st of October next, at which time, as represented, the new Commissioners will be ready to organize the department.

Mr. DECKER said the commissioners are now taking an inventory of the apparatus of the department, which will occupy them about three weeks. All the old department wanted was an honorable discharge within a reasonable time. It had hitherto done nobly.

Mr. HAYES wished to know how Mr. DECKER thought the department had done during the last two or three weeks, and whether he did not think it a disgrace for a man to be associated with the department?

Mr. DECKER said they could not prevent people from talking.

Mr. HOPPS thought the best thing they could do was never to run to another fire in the City of New-York. [Applause.] He hoped the department would stand by their resolution.

Mr. HAYES withdrew his motion, and Mr. ANDERSON subsequently withdrew his resolutions.

The motion to take a vote on the question as to adhering to the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Board was then renewed and adopted. The roll was then called with the following result:

Affirmative—Engine Companies Nos. 1, 8, 9, 17, 28, 31, 33, 41, 48, 51. Hose Companies Nos. 1, 19, 23, 26, 30, 36, 37, 44, 49, 50, 61. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 12, 15.

Negative—Engine Companies Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 34, 37, 38, 40, 42, 46, 53. Hose Companies Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 33, 38, 45, 47, 51, 55, 59. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 17.

The Chief Engineer voted in the negative, and the Secretary, Mr. DAVIDSON in the affirmative.

Mr. DAVIDSON then tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Board, and the Board then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The board met yesterday morning and ordered the houses of Engine Companies, Nos. 18 and 25 to be locked up, the members of the companies having been engaged in a fight on the 4th inst.

THOMAS C. KENNEDY, foreman of Engine No. 49, was tried on a charge of assaulting JOHN O'DONNELL, member of 48 Hose, with a trumpet, on the 5th of July, at the corner of One Hundreth-street and Fourth-avenue.

JOHN SHILLY, engineer of 45 Engine, and JAMES OWENS, engineer of 35 Engine, were tried for refusing to obey the orders of Engineer HOLLORAN, on the 5th instant, at the corner of One Hundreth-street and Fourth-avenue. The decision of the board was reserved in both cases.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EMPIRE VS. ATLANTIC.

A very interesting match took place between the second nines of these Clubs at Bedford yesterday, it being about as fine a display of batting as any made this season in the best games played. The Empires led in the first innings, but lost their vantage ground in the second. In the third innings, however, they again took the lead and retained it up to the sixth innings, when the total stood 31 to 28 in favor of the Atlantics. In the last three innings the Atlantics scored 29 runs to 8 on the part of the Empires, finally coming in victorious by a score of 60 to 36. B. PIKE made the finest hit of the match, but OLIVER led the score in run-getting on the Atlantic side. WILLIAMSON headed the list on the part of the Empires. The Atlantics made 11 fly-catches and the Empires no less than 17. The umpire efficiently discharged his duties, and the match was played in the most friendly spirit throughout.

GOTHAM VS. MUTUAL.

These clubs play together at Hoboken to-day at 3 P. M., and it is expected that some fine play will be shown on both sides.

RESOLUTES VS. EMPIRE.

To-morrow these clubs play their first game together on the Union ball grounds, Brooklyn.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. ORANGE.

Yesterday the Orange Club visited their friends of the New-York Club, at Bedford, and played a match with them, the result being the signal defeat of the Orange eleven by the second eleven of the New-York Club. We append the score of the match:

NEW-YORK—FIRST INNINGS.

Dempsey b. Hardy	0	Hall b. Hardy	0
Suydam, b. Hardy	0	Smith, run out	2
North b. Varndell	39	A. Lester, not out	1
Miller b. Hardy	12	Langford c. Ramsbottom b. Hardo	3
Oakley b. Varndell	6	Byes, 9; leg-byes, 3	12
Tyler b. Hardy	8		
Beech b. Varndell	10	Total	93

ORANGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Webb, b. Willer	2	Webb, run out	0
Stibbin, c. Beach, b Miller	0	Stibbins, b. Oakley	7
F. Hardy, c. Suydam, b. Miller	4	F. Hardy, c. Lester, b. Oakley	2
J. Cooper, b. Miller	2	J. Cooper, c. North, b. Oakley	2
Turner, b. Miller	0	Turner, b. Oakley	2
Varndell, run out	1	Varndell, b. Lester	3
Clark, c. and b. Beach	2	Clark, b. Oakley	2
G. Cooper, b. Miller	1	G. Cooper, c. Langford, b. Lester	2
Langshaw, b. Beach	0	Langshaw, b. Oakley	2
Gorman, c. North, b. Miller	2	Gorman, c. Suydam, b. Oakley	0
Ramsbottom, not not	0	Ramsbottom, not out	0
Wides, 1	1	Byes, 1; wides, 1	2
Total	15	Total	23

Umpires—Messrs. HENDRICK and FOSDICK.
Scorers—Messrs. WAKEFIELD and JAMES.
Time of Game—3 hours and 30 minutes.

MANHATTAN VS. SATELLITE.

The match between the second eleven of these clubs, which took place on the Union Ball Ground, Brooklyn, yesterday, resulted in the signal defeat of the New-York party in one inning, with 34 runs to spare. The Satellites went to the bat first, and before they were all disposed of they had run up the good score of 91, of which TELLEY scored 27, WILSON 16, KELLY and FARRELL 8 each, and SILSBY 7, in good style. The Manhattan eleven, in their first innings, scored but 38, and at their request they followed their innings, adding but 19 to their score in the second innings, LIVESEY's 10 and WESTON's 6 being the best scores of their side.

ST. GEORGE VS. YOUNG AMERICA.

This evening the St. George Club take their departure for Philadelphia, and to-morrow they are to commence play with the Young America Club at Germantown, the party returning on Friday morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Common Council last evening, the following petition of the trustees of a church for colored people, in the Eastern District, whose place of worship was destroyed by fire during the July riots, 1863, was presented:

To the Mayor and Common Council, &c.:

The trustees of the First A. M. E. Bethel Church, of Brooklyn, E. D., whose place of worship, situated in Devoe-street, between Union-avenue and Lorimer-street, was burned down on the night of the 19th of July, 1863, during the riot, by some riotous persons unknown to us, which has deprived us of a place of worshipping the God of our forefathers as we desire. We are now destitute of a place of worship. Our building was newly erected at a cost of $3,000, which is a total loss to our congregation. We therefore pray that His Excellency A. M. WOOD, Mayor, and the honorable body the Common Council would give, in addition to what we are able to raise ourselves, the sum of $2,000 for the erection of a suitable place of worship.

SIMON DIXON,
WM. ORANGE,
JOHN R. DAVIS, SR.,
JAMES ROBERTS,
DAVID GREEN,
Trustees.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Schools, Arts and Sciences for report.

The Mayor sent in a communication, vetoing the contract authorized to be entered into with Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT, for removing night soil from the city for the period of ten years, at the price of twelve cents per cubic foot, on the ground that the proposals were not advertised a sufficient length of time, and that more reasonable offers could be obtained if greater publicity was given. The communication was ordered to be published, and the subject referred to the Comptroller for his opinion.

THE BROOKLYN MARKET ASSOCIATION.—A company under the above title was authorized by the last Legislature to establish markets in different parts of the City of Brooklyn, in order to accommodate the public with fresh meats, vegetables, &c., at reasonable rates. The trustees consist of the following gentlemen: Cyrus P. Smith, S. S. Powell, Alex. Simpson, E. Whitlock, Hugh McLoughlin, Jas. P. Sanders. A. H. Hager, Alex. McDonald, Stephen A. Dodge, John A. Cross, T. D. P. Talmage, J. C. Draper, E. D. Mills, Robert Furey and J. H. Bogert. At a meeting recently held, CYRUS P. SMITH was elected temporary President, and T. D. P. TALMAGE Secretary. A meeting will be held to-night, when a permanent organization will be effected.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The body of a drowned man was picked up at Hamilton-avenue ferry last evening. His dimensions were about five feet six inches, and apparently 25 years old. The hair was of a sandy color. Deceased had on a black frock coat, brown pantaloons, blue vest, white shirt, with a red one underneath, purple neck-tie, and calfskin boots. The remains were taken to the Dead-house, and further information can be obtained of Coroner LYNCH, at the new Court-house, to-day.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. RILEY, No. 248 Columbia-street, was robbed on Saturday last of $4,743 in bills. A man had called there during the day, and by false representations, induced Mrs. RILEY to go to her husband's place of business in New-York. On her return she ascertained that all the money she had in her keeping had been stolen. Two suspected parties have been arrested and detained for examination.

BOY RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A little boy named HATCHELL was run over by one of the Newtown cars, in De Kalb-avenue, yesterday, and so seriously injured that he died.

SUN STROKE.—PATRICK McLOUGHLIN died at the Brooklyn City Hospital on the 8th inst. from the effects of sun stroke.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Tuesday, Nos. 22, 24, 26 to 39 inclusive, and 43 to 46 inclusive.

Williamsburgh.

RUFFIANISM AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—A few days since, a party of ruffians visited Great Neck, L. I., in a sloop, which hailed from New-York. After landing, they proceeded to the hotel kept by SAMUEL ALLEN, where they demanded refreshments. The proprietor informed them that there was a private party at the house, which prevented him from entertaining strangers. The roughs then proceeded to help themselves to whatever came in their way, and when remonstrated with by the party at the hotel, they commenced an indiscriminate onslaught on all present—men, women and children. The furniture of the house was completely destroyed. The guests were beaten most unmercifully, and robbed. Mr. FRANK THOMAS, of Williamsburgh, with his family, was a guest at the place, and beside receiving severe bodily injuries himself, his daughter, a girl of four years, was kicked and maltreated otherwise in a ruthless manner. Mr. BENJAMIN JOHNSON was also among the injured. The rowdies, after becoming satisfied with their evil doings, managed to regain their sloop and escape.

THE ABDUCTION OF MISS BOYD.—The abduction of this young lady, alluded to yesterday, is still involved in some mystery. All that is at present known in regard to it is that a gentleman named THOMAS ARMSTRONG was a suitor of Miss BOYD's; that he went off to the war, leaving his brother JOHN in charge of his assumed affiance; that JOHN in his brother's absence wooed his charge, and was on the point of making her his bride when his brother returned. The "Son of Mars" hearing of his brother's arrangement resolved to circumvent it; and to this end he followed them to a New-York theatre, and there managed either to persuade her to a return to her original inclinations, or managed an abduction. The young lady, at all events, who is a lovely blonde of 22, is still missing, while two young men, who are supposed to know something of her whereabouts, are held by the police. It is further stated that the parents of the young lady are inconsolable at the loss of their daughter, and had previously expressed their disapprobation of her keeping company with either of the young men named. The supposed abductor is still at large.

THE CYPRESS HILL'S RAPE CASE.—This case yesterday came up before Judge WALTER. The attorney for the defence introduced a witness named JACOB METZGER, who was immediately recognized by Officer REED, as one of the parties engaged in the brutal outrage. He was immediately arrested and recognized by Mrs. ALLEN, the victim. Case on.

VERY LIKELY.—A story is afloat that a reporter for a New-York daily paper was recently fleeced of $50 by some sharpers on a North River boat. The tale is ridiculous. There is no real reporter in New-York who is not up to all the tricks of the sporting fraternity, while most of them hold five aces and throw double sevens, when there is anything to win; there is not one who could possibly be induced to handle a card or a faro-chip—not a bit of it, they are too smart; and lastly, where is the reporter who has fifty dollars to be fleeced of? And echo triumphantly answers—nowhere—nary a where—not any. The story is provincial gammon.

Song of the Anti-Beefeater.

O taturs! the season has come round once more
When my trials and troubles at length are all o'er;
For the cucumber comes, and the lettuce is here,
And the pea, to my soul everlastingly dear;
The cabbage is green, and the joy-giving cress,
And I fondle the leek with a tender caress.

The spinach is near me, the brocoli blooms,
The mint and the parsley are sweet in my room;
The artichoke cheers me, the turnips are white,
The lonely asparagus gladdens my sight;
And dearest and nearest of all to my heart—
The onion is here, and we never shall part!

[*London Punch.*

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	139⅞	800	Reading R.	98¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	95¾	200	do	98⅞
400	do s3	95¾	400	do s10	98⅞
100	do s3	95⅞	500	do s5	98¾
100	Erie Railway s5	78½	200	Mich. S. & N. I. s3	65⅛
100	do	78⅜	100	do b3	65¼
400	do s3	78¼	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	69½
300	do	78½	200	Chic. & R. I. b3	108
100	do b3	78½	100	Chi. & N. W.	29¾
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	99½	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	63¾
700	Mariposa M. Co.	13⅞			

Gold firm, and Stocks not very active.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

The Qualities of Burnett's Cocoaine, as preventing the hair from falling, are truly remarkable.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New York.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New Sewing-Machines.
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Second-hand Safes for sale cheap, for CASH AT NO. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.
Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Robbed or Not—The Burglar His Own INFORMER.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 222 Broadway, (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

MARRIED.

QUACKENBOS—HART.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 10, at the residence of the bride's brother, James H. Hart, by Rev. Joseph McNulty, JOHN MINTHORNE QUACKENBOS and Miss MARY A. HART, all of Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, July 10, MARY RICE ANDERSON, daughter of Wm. and Ann Anderson, aged 11 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 217 East Broadway, on Wednesday, July 12, at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ANTHONY.—At Rye, on Sunday, July 9, ANN B., wife of Richard K. Anthony, and eldest daughter of the late Daniel B. Dash.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Rye, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11:30 A. M., and return at 4:20 P. M.

BLONDELL.—On Sunday, July 9, ELIZA F., wife of Charles Blondell, in her 47th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Advent, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 95 West 45th-st., without further notice.

BURR.—On Saturday, July 8, MARY BURR, daughter of the late Isaac Burr.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 25 University-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

DUNKIN.—On Monday, July 10, FRANCES S., daughter of John T. and Agnes C. Dunkin, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

DENHAM.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, July 8, SARAH, wife of Francis Denham.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, A. G. Hannon, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 17 East 24th-st.

FRASER.—On Saturday, July 8, at 3 P. M., at No. 383 West 34th-st., after a long and painful illness, CATHARINE A., wife of John Fraser, and youngest daughter of Robert Strachan, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Thursday, July 13, at 3 P. M.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

FRASER.—On Saturday, July 8, at No. 383 West 34th-st., after a long and painful illness, CATHARINE A., wife of John Fraser.

The above simple announcement will carry sorrow to many hearts: the never-tiring messenger of death has seldom summoned to a higher court a better, purer, or a more accomplished woman. To her parents dutiful, to her husband faithfully affectionate, and to her children a pious and a wise instructor, she has ended life's labors well, and now basks in that ineffable light which emanates from her Redeemer's presence. May He who doeth all things well speak words of comfort and of consolation to the stricken husband, be more than a mother to the "mitherless bairns," and the staff and the stay of the sorrowing parents.

D. C.

LEAVENWORTH.—On Sunday, July 9, of congestion of the lungs, GEORGE HENRY LEAVENWORTH, in the 30th year of his age, son of Alice and the late Nathen Leavenworth, Esq., of this city.

MILLS.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Sunday, July 9, ELIZA A. MILLS, widow of the late Wm. Wickham Mills, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, July 9, ABBIE F., wife of O. G. MORGAN, and daughter of the late Ebenezer Barrows, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 195 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

POMROY.—On Friday, July 7, at Litchfield, Conn., DANIEL POMROY, of New-York, aged 43 years.

REYNOLDS.—On Saturday, July 8, FRANCIS REYNOLDS, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 54 Chatham-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Birmingham (Eng.) papers please copy.

SCOFIELD.—On Sunday, July 9, WALTER M., infant son of Philo and Elizabeth M. Scofield, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 P. M., from the residence of his parents, Lefferts-st., six doors from Hall-st., Brooklyn.

SILLICK.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 10, Rev. JOHN A. SILLICK, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the 86th-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, July 12, at 8 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on the train leaving Yorkville at 10:19 A. M., and returning at 2:40 P. M.

TILLOU.—At Tillietudlem, N. J., on Monday, July 10, of paralysis, FRANCIS R. TILLOU, in the 7th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

TIFFT.—At Charleston, West Va., on Friday, June 30, J. G. TIFFT, aged 60 years, 10 months and 2 days.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his son-in-law, C. B. Shaw, No. 46 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, J. N., H. R. and A. H. Tifft, are requested to attend without further notice.

THOMSON.—At his residence, near Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, July 9, ROBERT THOMSON, Esq., a native of Kilmarnock, Scotland, in the 79th year of his age.

UNDERWOOD.—At Belleville, N. J., on Monday, July 10, TIMOTHY UNDERWOOD, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—At Fort Wayne, Ind., on Thursday, July 6, ROBERT TOWNLEY, son of Edward P. and Abby B. Williams, aged 4 months.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. CLARA FOUNTAIN, wife of J. G. Fountain, will take place at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 3d of March last, at that place, of BENJAMIN McDONALD, an American citizen, and a former resident of New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY
TRIAL.
THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ACCURATE
REPORT
which will be published.
Edited with an introduction by
BENJ. PERLY POORE.
Volume 1.
Comprising five parts, making 480 pages.
Now ready.
Price $2.
J. E. TILTON & CO, Publishers,
Boston.

FILE FOR SALE.—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES from its commencement to date. Apply to or address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, *Times* Office.

LADIES' GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES, Just received from Paris, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, TWO, THREE, FOUR and FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES, TWO, THREE, FIVE and SIX, to TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
Gold and Silver, from FORTY-FIVE to THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WILKESBARRE COAL.
The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, are now receiving at Elizabethport, their superior Coal, mined exclusively from the
BALTIMORE VEIN.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

TIFFANY & CO. BEG TO INFORM THE public in response to numerous solicitations that they will illuminate their buildings TUESDAY EVENING, July 11, weather permitting; if not, the first fair evening thereafter.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.
JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thee bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 170 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1865.

The annual election for directors of this company was held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., and the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
EDWARD C. JOHNSON,	CHARLES BUTTS,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLER,
JOHN A. AMERMAN,	JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER,
JAMES BUCHAN.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the board JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.
(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of [L. S.] office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'
DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
ALSO,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND INSURANCE AGENTS.
Charleston, S. C.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS,	ED. C. WILLIAMS,
JAMES H. TAYLOR,	WM. BIRNIE, JR.

REFER TO
Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & Co., New-York.
Messrs. STURGIS, BENNETT & Co., New-York.
WM. K. KITCHEN, Esq., Pres. Park Bank, New-York.
W. B. MEEKER, Esq., Cashier Bank of New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., Philadelphia and Washington.
Messrs. JOHNSON BROTHERS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. JOHN WILLIAMS & Co., Baltimore.
Messrs. J. B. GLOVER & Co., Boston.
Messrs. H. D. NEWCOMB & BROS., Louisville, Ky.
JULY 1, 1865.

SEVENTEEN DAYS' REPORT OF THE condition of the PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK of the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

	DR.
Notes and bills discounted	$857,956 96
Suspended debt	—
Overdrafts	—
Banking-house	48,000 00
Other real estate	—
Furniture and Fixtures	—
Current expenses	15,643 30
Taxes paid	—
Premiums	3,250 00
Remittances and other cash items	45,830 94
Due from the following National Banks:	
National Bank, Norwalk, Conn.	10,627 14
National Newark Banking Co., Newark, N. J.	3,010 88
Due from other banks, as follows:	
City Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	14,672 74
United States Bonds, deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes	150,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits	—
United States bonds on hand	146,000 00
Other United States securities	340 00
Cash on hand, circulating notes this bank	—
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	5,500 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	263,753 26
Specie	20,151 15
Other lawful money	552,755 00
Total	$2,467,151 37
	CR.
Capital stock paid in	$422,700 00
Surplus fund	172,985 63
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	—
Individual deposits	1,738,701 08
United States deposits	—
Dividends unpaid	2,977 50
Due the following National Banks:	
Second National Bank, Jersey City, N. J.	49 35
National Mutual Bank, Nroy, N. Y.	814 88
Due the following State Banks:	
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	997 42
For Pacific State Bank, bills outstanding	57,578 00
Discount	18,326 60
Exchanges	—
Interest	44,372 91
Profit and loss	7,648 00
Total	$2,467,151 37

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of July, 1865: EDWARD J. HALL, Notary Public.
5-cent Internal Revenue stamp, canceled.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, July 3, 1865:

RESOURCES.		DR.
Demands loans	$1,763,031 18	
Bills discounted	223,773 13—	$1,986,804 31
Stocks, bonds, &c. owned (par $451,640)		460,344 13
Due from banks and bankers		57,827 57
Furniture and fixtures		9,104 79
Expenses		18,337 85
Cash and cash items, viz:		
Checks, &c. for exchange	$2,011,017 05	
Legal tender	565,616 07	
National currency	1,120 00	
Specie	508 75	
Foreign checks and Tellers sundries	68,504 33—	2,646,766 20
Total resources		$5,179,184 85
LIABILITIES.		CR.
Capital stock		$500,000 00
Circulation, (outstanding)		148,500 00
Deposits, (due banks and individuals)		4,509,252 65
Earnings received		21,432 20
Total liabilities		$5,179,184 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—ALFRED A. POST being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Cashier of the American National Bank, that the foregoing quarterly report is a correct statement of the affairs of said bank at this date. ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1865,
FRANCIS B. KEETH, Notary Public,
New-York County.

LEOPOLD COHN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Charleston, S. C.
July 1, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first MONDAY of July, 1865:

RESOURCES.		
Notes and bills discounted		$3,144,989 24
Suspended debt		18,425 78
Overdrafts		2,029 54
Banking-house		175,000 00
Premiums		8,395 07
Cash Items, Checks in Exchanges, &c		1,793,032 71
Due from National Banks		158,369 01
Due from other banks		44,241 07
Bonds (United States) deposited with United States Treasurer, to secure Circulating Notes	$667,000	
United States Bonds on hand	457,500	
Other United States securities	450,000—	1,574,500 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	$13,620 00	
Specie	244,515 47	
Other lawful money	1,764,630 00—	2,022,765 47
Total		$8,941,747 89
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000 00
Individual deposits		5,575,683 65
Dividends unpaid		198,185 70
Due National Banks		701,027 86
Due State Banks		26,107 69
Discount	$556 96	
Exchanges	13 74	
Interest	2,376 27—	2,946 97
Profit and Loss		412,433 02
Outstanding Circulation as a State Bank		25,353 00
Total		$8,941,747 89

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, WM. H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.
Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 10th day of July, 1865. FREDERIC BULL, Notary Public.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank. R. RUCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE URAL MINERAL COMPANY, of Wisconsin, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Room No. 27, No. 17 William-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 20, 1865, at 12 M.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1865.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—Customers of this company entitled to Certificates of "Profits" for the year 1863 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE OIL LANDS—Near navigable rivers, and producing-wells. Prices very low. JAMES L. DAWES No. 135 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL........$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK of the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

		DR.
Notes and bills discounted		$556,534 69
Overdrafts		4,853 28
Current expenses		4,140 73
Remittances and other cash items, in Exchanges		60,895 78
Due from National Banks		7,187 48
Due from other banks		400 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulating notes	$300,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits	45,000 00	
U. S. Bonds on hand	5,000 00	
Other U. S. Securities	469,250 00—	819,250 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of this bank	305 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	1,718 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	1,423 00—	3,456 00
Specie		—
Other lawful money		365,127 00
Total		$1,821,844 96
		CR.
Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Circulating-notes received from Comptroller		270,000 00
Individual deposits		553,629 09
United States deposits		95,544 39
Dividends unpaid		150 00
Due National Banks		560,289 85
Profits		42,251 63
Total		$1,821,844 96

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, CHARLES P. HARTT, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, 1865. F. D. SHERMAN, Notary Public.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 10, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 26, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed, AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av.,
Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, ALLAN HAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK.
ASSETS........$1,490,318 11

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.

Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th of June, as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV., June 30, 1865.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive. By order of the board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assume the payment of the government tax on the same. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July.

W. C. Pierrepont was reëlected President, Marcellus Massey Vice-President, and R. E. Hungerford Secretary, for the ensuing year.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President,
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.—AT A MEETING OF THE Trustees of this company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of three per cent. on the par value ($20) of the stock was made, payable July 20. Transfer books close 15th inst., and open 21st. A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) PerCent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board. C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th instant.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable at the usual places on and after August 1 next, free of government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th instant until August 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., July 5, 1865.

SIXTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, has been declared this day. By order. WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.
WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, for the current six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Thursday, July 6.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 106 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10) payable on demand and the government tax. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1865. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, corner of William-st., July 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 10th inst.
WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 12th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, July 3, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Divided of Six (6) per Cent., and the government tax, payable on the 10th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, has been declared on the capita stock of this bank, payable on and after July 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK MAPLE-SHADE OIL COMPANY, will pay a dividend of one per cent., at the office, No. 67 Wall-st., on and after the 10th of July, 1865. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. A. QUACKENBOSS, Treasurer.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 10, inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 6, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

For fencing lots known as ward numbers forty-one and forty-two in block number eighty-nine, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, for setting curb and gutter and flagging on Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELEVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park deem it expedient to alter the grade of the 7th-av., as now fixed by law, from 110th-st. to 135th-st., and to establish the grade of the said avenue from 135th-st. to the Harlem River. All persons interested are hereby notified of the intention of the Commissioners of the Central Park to alter and establish the grade of the said avenue within the limits aforesaid, are requested to examine a plan showing the proposed grade from 110th-st. to the Harlem River at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City, and sign their consent to the said proposed grade, or state their objections to the same on or before the 22d day of July instant.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the loss on the 9th day of August, 1864, off Howland's Island, of the American ship *Arno*, of New-York. The crew were saved.

Further particulars may be obtained by addressing this department.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell
ON TUESDAY, JULY 11,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,)
ABOUT 1,000 BALES
NEW-ORLEANS COTTON.
ABOUT 800 BALES
MOBILE COTTON.
ABOUT 200 BALES
UPLAND COTTON.
ABOUT 400 BALES
SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES,

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 sets of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harness, and
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness.

This harness has been used in the public service, but is still servicable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots of 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at those sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.
50,000 TONS.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1865.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their twenty-eighth monthly auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, their entire anticipated receipts, at Elizabethport, for the month of August next.

The quantity to be offered on this occasion will not be less than
FIFTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. No bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be fully made known at the time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.

GEORGE COOK will sell at No. 30 Great Jones-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 10½ o'clock, the furniture, carpets, &c., of the above genteel residence, consisting in part of superb Medallion velvet, Turkish, Brussels, and other carpets. Turkish lounges and rugs, rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, rosewood etegere, rosewood bookcases, rosewood grand piano-forte.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER SUITES OF VARIOUS KINDS.
BEST HAIR MATTRESSES,
BEDS, PILLOWS, &c.

Library furniture and kitchen utensils.

Also, one large coupe carriage, by John R. Lawrence.

One clarence coach, by Brewster & Baldwin, in good condition.

Harness, blankets, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
CONTENTS OF SHIP-YARD FOOT OF EAST 18TH-STREET.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on MONDAY, July 17, 1865, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, foot of East 18th-st., by order of Squires & Marsh, assignee of Van Deusen Bros., the contents of the ship-yard, consisting of steam-engines and boilers 20-horse power, saw-mill, bolts, spikes, jack-screws, augurs, anvils, blacksmith tools, boat-davits, cranks, blocks, clinch-rings, oak logs and planks, wedges, oak and chestnut timber, do. foothooks, trucks, carts and harness, brick office, Herring safe, &c., &c. The whole to be sold positively, without reserve.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:
GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.
Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 2,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON
will be sold under direction of
SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,
ON
THURSDAY, July 20, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. EASTON & CO. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house three days before the sale.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES, TALLOW, BARRELS, &c.—Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 6th-st. Wharf, the following articles, more or less:

7,004	Salted Beef Hides.
523	Dry Beef Hides.
538	Sheep Pelts.
10	Calf Skins.
21,257	pounds Beef Tallow.
11,840	pairs Beef Horns.
205½	gallons Neatsfoot Oil.
1,000	pounds Tallow Cracklings.
3,175	Flour Barrels, (2 heads.)
1,900	Pork Barrels, (2 heads.)
1,100	Bacon, Pork, Fish, Coffee and Vinegar Barrels.
7	Cords Barrel Staves and Headings.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
G. BELL, Lieut. Col. & C. S.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF VERY VALUABLE real estate at Rye, Westchester County, belonging to the Clark estate. P. C. BULKLEY, will sell in parcels on the premises, about one mile from the depot at Rye, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., about 100 acres of fine land belonging to the estate of the late Andrew Clark, extending from the turnpike road across the Milton road to Rye Beach, embracing the whole road front on the beach, and including the large house and grounds now occupied by Jasper E. Corning, Esq. This is believed to be the finest property ever offered for sale in the township. Its fertility, and the highly improved condition of the soil, the beauty of the many desirable building sites upon it, and its unrivaled advantages for boating, bathing and fishing, all render it very desirable to parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for country seats, and insure a rapid increase in the value of the property. A topographical map of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., and lithographs will be ready ten days before the sale. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave the city on the 7, 9, or 11:30 A. M. trains, New-York and New-Haven Railroads.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION OF PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND 83D-ST., estate of Ritter Hadley, deceased, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York: Bowery, No. 164—3-story brick house; lot 24.6x100. Bowery, Nos. 166 and 166½—3-story frame house; lot 25.6x100. Bowery, Nos. 212 and 212½—3-story brick store; lot 25x100. Bowery, No. 248 and 248½—3-story brick house; lot 21x93.4. East 83d-st.—1 lot north side, 203.4 east of 3d-av. 25.5x102.2. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York. WAKEMAN & LATTING, Attorneys.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOAT LOST.—A VIRGINIA DUG-OUT, PAINTed white, with green stripe, and green inside; outhung row-locks, marked in the stern VINNIE, went adrift while being towed by the *Pomona* in New-York Bay, July 5. A reward will be paid for information of her whereabouts, or delivery to W. W. HILL,
La Tourette House, Bergen Point, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTestant girls, sisters, places to go in the country, one to take care of children and do chamberwork or plain sewing: has good city references; the other, just arrived from Ireland, wants a place to take care of milk and butter, and assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 89 West 28th-st., first floor, rear house.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTATT YOUNG WOman, to go out by the day as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and shirts, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; permanent situation preferred; the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress, or would wait on a lady; leaves on account of the family going to Europe; would take care of one child; has most excellent city reference from her last place, where she lived for the last three years. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; would assist with washing and ironing if required, or would attend to butter making; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 217 1st-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman with a little boy about 8 years old; is a good cook, laundress and dairymaid; can produce the best of reference; will go in the country, and wants only moderate wages. Can be seen at 14 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has the very best of city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a private family; is a good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker, with best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL desires a situation as first-class cook in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 5th-st., first floor, front room. Is not desirous to go in the country. Best of city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting; no objections to the country or travel with a lady; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go in the country or to travel. Call or address for two days No. 343 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook; understands her business in all its branches; also taking care of a dairy; good city reference. Call at No. 4 Garden-row, West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, in city or country; is a good cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer; has best of references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; can give the best city reference. Call or address No. 398 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WHO worked in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as general housemaid, or would wait on table, and do chamberwork; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands the French and American style of cooking. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small private family; best of reference from last place. Call at No. 146 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH cook in a private family only. Call at or address M. R., No. 3 King-st. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, with good references. Call at No. 90 Broome-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A soldier just discharged from the Army of the Potomac; has had fifteen years' experience and perfectly understands the business in all its branches; is a Scotchman, married, and two children. Apply to T. M. B., at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at Mr. Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed to E. Y., same place, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; no objections to go to the country; best of reference from former employer. Can be seen or addressed at C. V. Lamb's harness-store, No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, to take care of two horses and a cow, and to keep a gentleman's place in first style, or would go on a farm in the country; good reference. Address T. K., No. 143 East 16th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom; country preferred; understands his business thoroughly; has just arrived from the old country; good reference. Apply at No. 94 East 11th-st., to MICHAEL GAVAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent and reliable man, (English,) in town or country; city references. Apply to TEMPLE, No. 2 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; can speak several languages; has lived several years with his last employer; the best of city reference can be given. Call at 13 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to go to the country. Apply at the harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION in the country; understands the care of horses, vegetable gardening, milking, and be generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who thoroughly understands his business in all its capacity; has the best of city reference from his late employer. Call or address No. 956 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of a team of horses, to drive out in the city or country; good city references. Address M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN LATELY arrived, a permanent, good home as seamstress, nurse or chambermaid. Apply, or address ELIZABETH SENATE, No. 195 York-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a single man; has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

LIFE INSURANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS CANvasser is now open for an engagement as traveler. Address J. B. C., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—FARMERS WANTING MEN CAN find them at SAUNDERS' office, No. 320 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DOMESTIC dry goods commission house. It is necessary that the applicant should be familiar with the woolen business, and possess a general acquaintance with the jobbing trade of this and other cities. Address Box No. 3,639 Post-office.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED Protestant girl to take care of two children; must understand the management of children, a good sewer and willing and obliging; must be well recommended Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A FANCY-GOODS store; a young man from the country preferred, and is willing to make himself generally useful. May address, with references, W. H., Box No. 2,781, Post-office, New-York, for one week.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HAT, CAP and fur establishment, a salesman who thoroughly understands the business and has a large trade; none others need apply. Address Box No. 2,618 Post-office.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, who can call off hosiery at the entry counter and make himself useful; must not be afraid of work, and willing to help sweep out, &c., &c. Address Y., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED A GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN about 18 years of age preferred, to assist in a private stable and occupy the rumble of a park phaeton; will be required to go to the country for a few weeks. Apply with recommendations at the stable rear of No. 158 East 35th-st.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS IMPORTING house, two boys to run of errands and make themselves generally useful; must bring good references as to character. Address Box No. 222 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE, A thoroughly competent buyer and salesman, and a lad who is quick at figures, to assist in the office. Address VULCAN, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating age, qualifications and definite salary required.

WANTED—A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; none need apply who cannot bring good references as to character and ability. Apply on Wednesday, at No. 70 West 4th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO keep house for an Episcopal minister, a single gentleman, living in the country. Call between 11 and 12 at No. 7 1st-av.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS commission-house, a smart, active boy, from 14 to 17 years old; must have the best of references for character and ability; one that resides with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, MARried man, without incumbrance, as gardener and coachman; German preferred. Call or address SECRETARY, Room No. 7, No. 155 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as gardener; can take care of a horse and cow and make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A JAPANNER, WHO FULLY UNderstands the business, can hear of a good situation by calling at No. 31 Beekman-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO GO TO the country. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square, between 8 and 11 A. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO HAS a thorough knowledge of the business. Apply at No. 164 Bowery.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR CITY RETAIL in ready-made clothing; experienced men; state reference and wages expected, GOLDSBURGH, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN WANTED—A PROTESTANT (English or Scotch) preferred, thoroughly experienced in driving and the care of horses. Address, stating name, age, from what country, and references. Box No. 4,675 Post-office

FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND DAIRY FARM.—On the 28th day of July, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the American Hotel, in the village of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., will be sold to the highest bidder, the farm and residence of the late Hon. Zenas Clark, situate one mile from the village and railroad depot of Potsdam; and the stock, tools, and an undivided half of the crops thereon—308 acres of (mostly) excellent land, in a good state of cultivation; mansion-house, out-buildings, farm-house, barns, stables, small sugar and apple orchards; complete sugaring, farming and dairy apparatus and tools; 31 cows, some young cattle, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, another dairy farm near the above, of 100 acres, 10 cows, some young cattle, farm-house, outbuildings, sugar orchard, tools, &c., complete, and an undivided half of the crops.

For cash or on credit. Required to be sold by terms of will.

Present tenant of each farm competent; has entire charge; will remain if desired.

S. B. GORDON, Executor, Potsdam, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 14 acres under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVingston offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x40, with extension 24x26; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three new brick houses, (of a block of six,) three-story basement and sub-cellar, complete, with all the modern improvements; location 93d-street, between 3d and 4th-avs., one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. BEALE, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, N. Y., A COTTAGE delightfully located on Woodford-av., or Jones-place; it contains eight rooms, and is in thorough repair; has a fine living spring in the cellar, also a large new cistern, pumps, &c.; size of lot 50x250; view of the river unsurpassed. Price $4,500. Terms easy. Apply at No. 58 East 13th-st., New-York, Room No. 6.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, N. Y.—20 acres of land with good house and fully stocked with the best varieties of fruit in full bearing, yielding good profits; beautifully located; two miles from the landing. Apply to C. G. BARRETT, No. 14 Wall-st., or J. A. M. BARRETT, No. 23 Park-place.

20 COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT $1,150 TO $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, $2,500 to $8,500; 700 lots, beautifully located at East New-York, at $150 to $350; easy payments.

CHARLES R. MILLER,
Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON THE EAST SIDE OF the 6th-av., between the Central Park and 129th-st., a whole block on the avenue and 110 feet in depth. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—218 ACRES IN ORANGE County, with good soil, well watered, adapted to stock or dairy business; fruit and timber abundant; dwelling commands a splendid view. Will be sold very low to a prompt buyer. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE IN IRVINGTON, N. J.—10 MILES from New-York; Price $5,000; neat cottage, nine rooms, barn and ice-house; fruit and flowers; 4 acres, good fencing; furniture if desired. Apply at No. 312 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT HOMES NEAR THE city: $400, $1,400, $2,000, $4,000 each; several beautiful farms in Somerset County, cheap.

GEORGE R. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—One hundred lots, between 95th and 97th sts., 4th and 5th avs. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, without children; a good-sized bedroom, or bedroom and sitting-room, with convenience of cooking; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, G. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FOUR OR FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping wanted by an American family of three adults; terms must be moderate. Address, stating full particulars, F., Box No. 2,111 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SEVERAL FIRST-class residences in desirable locations; Murray Hill preferred. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

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HOME WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN gentleman with a private family, where he can give piano lessons to children in compensation for board; best of references given. Address J. V. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARD—AT HYGIENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 15 Laight-st., one door from St. John's Park; good rooms, plain diet, Turkish baths, electric baths, vapor baths, Swedish movements, &c; only those who desire strong and healthy bodies need apply; terms from $7 to $20 per week.

TWO PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board, at reasonable rates, at a beautiful location in the pleasant and healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., about 12 miles from New-York; cars go to that city six times a day. Address Box No. 5 Post-office, Hackensack, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY OR Hoboken, for a gentleman and his wife, with a private family. Terms not to exceed $15 per week. Address J. J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

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COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

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COLLINS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.

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THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

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LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

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BAKERY FOR SALE IN PATERSON—Now doing a good store business; a nice two-story house, store, six rooms and bake-house; lot 25x100; or to let to a good baker with the store, fixtures and bake-house utensils for sale. For particulars apply or address No. 97 North Main-st., Paterson, New-Jersey.

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FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED PAYING business; an excellent chance for a quiet person of small means; price $100. Call at No. 7 West 11th-st.

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

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TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A three-story and basement brown-stone house, with modern improvements, in Second-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; rent $1,000. Inquire at MOORE'S real estate office, corner of Degraw and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
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HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
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SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

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WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
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THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

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LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	July 12
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 15
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 22

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.

July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.

For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 20.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS. "BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River. Cabins, $90, $80 and $70. Steerage, $30; in Currency. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No 6 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $40; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20.

STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
CLEFT, Commander,

Will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, July 22.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKLEY, Commander,

will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GRINNELL.

The CHASE will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 20.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,

will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 13, promptly at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,

Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow SATURDAY, July 22.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The HATTERAS will leave as above every Saturday. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, T. COOK, Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 26th instant. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
EUTERPE,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,
Metropolitan,
Clarendon,
Remond,
National,
Congress Hall,
Laird's Mansion House,
United States Hotel,
Pavilion,
Green's Bath,
Howland's,
Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.

Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.

For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof; and that

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is HURXTHAL & BARNUM.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and jobbing of clothing, to be carried on in the City of New-York.

3. That the names of the general partners are: LEWIS HURXTHAL, of the City of New-York, and CHARLES BARNUM, of Flushing, Long Island; that the names of the special partners are: BEN HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.

4. That the amount of capital which BEN HURXTHAL as such special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.

L. HURXTHAL,
CHAS. BARNUM,
BEN HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LEEDS & SWANSBORO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THEO. E. LEEDS,
ALFRED H. SWANSBORO.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LEEDS & HALL, and will transact a general Banking, Stock and Gold Commission business at No. 46 Broad-st.

THEO. E. LEEDS,
ROBT. L. S. HALL.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT WITH partial descriptive-lists can have all their arrearages collected and cashed by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COOL AND DELIGHTFUL.
30,000 feet of pure air introduced per minute.
SPLENDID SUCCESS OF
BARNUM'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY,

consisting of the following brilliant artists: TONY DENIER, MONS. BAPTISTINE, MR. C. K. FOX, M. GROSSI, M. LEON, CHENAT, MAST. TIMOTHY, MISS E. SHELL, MLLE. AURIOL, and a FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.

Afternoon at 3. Evening at 7¾.

The Gorgeous Spectacular Pantomime,

THE GREEN MONSTER;

or, the WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR. NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. MAGICAL EFFECTS AND MARVELOUS TRANSFORMATIONS.

W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.

MORNING AT 11.

PROF. COSPORESS, PHILOSOPHER and MAGICIAN, in his wonderful Feats and Magic,

Those wondrous curiosities,

TWO LIVING WHITE WHALES,

captured and brought to this city from the coast of Labrador, may be seen at all hours in the MAMMOTH GLASS WHALE TANK.

Come and see them while you have the opportunity, as THEIR LIVES ARE UNCERTAIN.

GEORGE, the great WHALE CAPTURER, will enter the WHALE TANK every day at 10½ A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 20 FEET LONG.

A HORSE AND RIDER, ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE.

PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.

FAT WOMAN, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, MOVING WAX FIGURES, THE AUTOMATON WRITER, LIVING OTTERS, SEALS, MENAGERIE OF LIVING ANIMALS, MONSTER PYTHON, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 11.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF THE POPULAR WALLACK-DAVENPORT COMBINATION.

In compliance with numerous urgent requests, the interesting drama from Chas. Dickens' beautiful story of

OLIVER TWIST,

will be repeated with

Mr. J. W. WALLACK in his masterly impersonation of .... FAGIN, THE JEW
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT in his wonderfully great performance of .... BILL SIKES
Miss ROSE EYTINGE, for the first time, as .... NANCY SIKES

WEDNESDAY,
BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE,
when, in addition to the successful drama of
OLIVER TWIST,
the elegant petit comedy, in one act, entitled
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING,
will be performed.

COL. FREELOVE .... MR. J. W. WALLACK
LADY FREELOVE .... MISS ROSE EYTINGE

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The performances of the WALLACK-DAVENPORT COMBINATION cannot extend beyond next Saturday, July 15, in consequence of the engagement of the popular and talented young comedian,

MR. DAN BRYANT,

who has recently created such a furore of excitement in the different European cities in which he has appeared, in his inimitable and artistic representations of IRISH LIFE AND CHARACTER.

He will appear at this theatre, for the first time since his successful European engagements, on MONDAY, July 17, in his great Irish character of HANDY ANDY and TIM O'BRIEN, the IRISH EMIGRANT.

BELVIDERE—LION PARK.

Eighth-av., between 108th and 110th sts.
PAUL FALK .... Proprietor.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 12, AT 4½,
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
By an Orchestra of thirty first-class artists, under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS.

A most brilliant and attractive programme will be given.
NOTICE.—No postponement on account of the weather.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

The splendid staunch steamers LAC LA BELLE and NORTHERN LIGHT, will sail on PLEASURE EXCURSIONS to the Upper Lakes on the following days, leaving Cleveland at 8 o'clock P. M.

LAC LA BELLE, Capt. JOHN SPALDING.		NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. M. H. MURCH.	
Thursday	June 22	Tuesday	June 27
Thursday	July 6	Tuesday	July 11
Thursday	July 20	Tuesday	July 25
Thursday	Aug. 3	Tuesday	Aug. 8
Thursday	Aug. 17	Tuesday	Aug. 22

These steamers were built expressly for the route, are fitted up with every care for the comfort, convenience and safety of passengers, and are provided with careful and efficient officers.

The route is acknowledged to be the finest for health and pleasure on the continent. The round trip comprises a distance of about 2,000 miles, and is full of variety and interest, which, with the cool and invigorating atmosphere, render it all that is desirable for a Summer trip for recreation and pleasure.

State-rooms can be secured for the round trip, and further information by applying to

ROBERT HANNA & CO., Agents,
Cleveland, Ohio.

TO PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the new and magnificent steamers METEOR and PEWABIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every MONDAY, at 8 P. M., and Detroit, Mich., every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., and Port Sarnia every TUESDAY, at 10 P. M. For real comfort and pleasure, the Lake Superior trip is unequaled on this continent. The best speckled trout fishing in the world, and nowhere can the invalid realize such substantial benefit as in the cool, dry and invigorating climate of Lake Superior. It is also the cheapest trip offered, being only about 3½ cents per mile, which includes state-rooms and meals.

For information or securing of rooms, apply to
GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand islands and world-renowned rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c., can be had at much reduced rates for the round trip, at the general agency of the Grand Trunk and Royal Mail Line Steamers, No. 279 Broadway. EDWARD P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

CHOLERA BANKS.—NEW STEAMER WM. TITTAMER, SAM. GREENWOOD, Pilot.—Christopher-st., 5:30; Broome-st., 6; Peck-slip, 6:30; Pier 4, 7. Fare $2, bait included. Tackle and refreshments furnished on board on THURSDAY, July 13.

H. ZINCKE.

TO LET—TO EXCURSION PARTIES, DUDLEY'S and Myers' Groves; barges *Walter Sands, Wm. Jay Haskett* and *Wm. H. Morton*; also steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. E. MYERS & CO., foot Morton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION.

USE SCHULTS' WHITE LIQUID ENAMEL.

The "Enamel" will remove the worst cases of Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moth Patches, or Sunburn, in from four to six days. It whitens the skin permanently, and imparts a freshness and transparency to the complexion, which is perfectly natural and without injury to the skin. No toilet is complete without it. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, 50 cents.

Address C. F. SCHULTS, 285 River-st., Troy, N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTLE WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

COMPRESSED YEAST.
COMPRESSED YEAST.
Superior to Bakers' or Brewers' Yeast.
Makes whiter, lighter and better Bread.
Always ready for use, and never sours.
Pure, wholesome and nutritious.

One pound of Flour with COMPRESSED YEAST will go as far as 1¼ lbs. with any other yeast, and make better Bread. Housekeepers who will use it once will never use any other in preference. Every respectable grocer has the COMPRESSED YEAST for sale.

M. ELLINGER, Manufacturer,
Nos. 317 to 331 West 18th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.

WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,

will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Mitts and Underwear, Linen Camb. Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.

Fancy Goods and Notions.

Full stock Gents' Furnishing Goods.

N. B.—Always a full assortment of best quality FRENCH KID GLOVES, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

VALENTINE & CO.,

NO. 12 4TH-AV.,
are closing the balance of their
GENTS', LADIES' and MISSES'
SUMMER UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY,
LACE MITS CHEAP,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS.
No. 12 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute Park.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!

AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.

NOTICE.

Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces that, in consequence of the extensive and complicated machinery necessary to a proper representation of

ARRAH NA POGUE,

not being entirely ready, he is obliged to postpone the production of the drama until

WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 12,

until which evening the theatre will remain closed for rehearsals.

Parties in possession of reserved seats for Monday and Tuesday evenings can have them renewed, or their money returned, upon application at the box-office.

TO-MORROW EVENING, (Wednesday,) July 12,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY,
(his first appearance in America) as
SHAWN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
(first appearance in New-York) as
ARRAH MEELISH.

The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, (first appearance,) E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, (first appearance since his severe accident,) W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, (first appearance,) Chas. T. Parsloe, Jr., (first appearance,) Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.

THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Philippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.
BENEFIT OF
MISS ROSE EYTINGE,
on which occasion she will appear as
NANCY SYKES,
in the successful drama of
OLIVER TWIST,
and as
LADY FREELOVE
in the elegant petite Comedy, entitled
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Supported by the eminent artists,
MR. J. W. WALLACK
AND
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

NOTICE.

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THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION

TROTTING MEETING,
COMMENCING TUESDAY, JULY 11,
AND LASTING THREE DAYS,
when the following
GREAT TROTTING PURSES
will be given, closed with the following entries:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, July 11.—A purse of $1,250, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for stallions, bar George Wilkes, filled with the following:
J. B. Murray's Andy Johnson.
A. W. Mann's Mount Vernon.
T. Cregan's Harry Clay.
W. H. Woodruff's b. g. Young Morrill.
D. Mace's Ethan Allen.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, July 12.—A purse of $1,250, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for all horses.
W. H. Meade's ch. g. John Morgan.
T. Cregan's bl. s. Harry Clay.
H. Woodruff's b. g. Dexter.
D. Mace's b. s. Ethan Allen.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, July 13.—A Purse of $1,250, two-mile heats, in harness, for all horses.
J. W. Holcomb's Lady Sherman.
W. H. Meade's ch. g. John Morgan.
T. Carpenter's b. g. Stonewall Jackson.
H. Woodruff's b. g. Dexter.
D. Mace's b. s. Ethan Allen.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,

Piano-forte manufacturers, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. The instruments produced by this firm are equal in tone and finish to any in the country, while the recent large reduction made in their prices renders them by far the most reasonable. A fine second-hand piano for sale, seven-octave, rosewood case, and possesses all modern improvements.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.
Warranted in every respect.
No. 739 Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW SEVen-octave, rosewood, carved legs, finished in best manner, city make, overstrung, iron frame, &c. Inquire at No. 128 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

PIANO-FORTES—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST in the city, with all recent improvements, fully warranted. STEEDMAN, 108 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,

AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—NO. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—Book-keeping, writing and arithmetic for actual business, taught by VOGELSDORFF, a practical book-keeper, experienced teacher and recent member of a wholesale house. You are guaranteed, in one practical course, to become proficient for the counting-room and command a good salary.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office, 19 Cooper Institute.

ASTROLOGY.

WONDERFULLY STRANGE!

MADAME M. H. PERREGAULT,

Who has astonished the scientific classes of Paris and London, has now permanently located herself at Albany, N. Y. Madame Perregault, by the aid of her wonderful instrument, known as the horoscope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the patron, together with the date of marriage, leading traits of character, occupation, etc. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a written guarantee that the picture is what it purports to be. By stating age, height, complexion, color of eyes and hair, and inclosing 50 cents, and stamped envelope, addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail.

Address

Madame M. H. PERREGAULT,
Post-office Drawer No. 292,
Albany, N. Y.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

Continued from First Page.

convenient. The district comprises the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, and these are divided into some twenty divisions. The labor entaile upon the Assistant Assessors, and which culminates, of course, at the office, is most onerous. Very many of the taxpayers are men of wealth, whose returns are very complicated, and whose claims for offset, deduction and so on are enough to puzzle the brain of a Philadelphia lawyer. The work of the district has always been promptly finished, the Assessor and the Collector working in absolute harmony for the attainment of that end.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST has paid during the following months, these amounts:

The lists handed in are as follows:

1862—annual	$76,133 50
1862—income	902,838 66
1862—supplemental income	202,090 89
Total	$1,181,063 05
1863—annual and licenses	$66,733 43
1863—income	1,548,242 72
Total	$1,614,976 15
1864—annual and licenses	75,748 51
1864—special war list	2,196,582 85
1864—special incomes	436,304 21
1864—special licenses	18,791 62
1864—special list No. 1	195,706 62
1864—special list No. 2	85,066 55
1864—special list, April	39,843 14
Total	$3,044,344 30
Total annual now due	$5,000,000 00
Total annual, 1862	1,181,063 00
Total annual, 1863	1,614,976 00
Total annual, 1864	3,044,344 00
Grand total	$10,840,383 00

THE INCOME RETURNS of this district are in themselves a study. It requires all the energy of the assessor, the legal acumen of Judge WELSH and the clerical ability of Mr. JONES, combined with the constant watchfulness and most persistent following up of all the assistant assessors, to bring the twelve thousand tax-payers up to the scratch. From the lists courteously furnished us by Messrs. WELSH and JONES, we have selected a few of the more prominent returns. We could easily fill a page of the TIMES with $10,000 men in this district; but *cui bono?*

Moses Taylor	$567,295	Edwin Hayt	$308,544
B. Hunt	192,422	H. S. Teebell	24,252
Spingulberg	22,457	D. Hoadley	95,551
M. Stanfield	25,754	J. R. Speyer	19,400
H. Swift	53,930	G. E. Storry	20,145
John Steward	102,550	A. Schauck	57,543
L Stuart	56,669	D. J. Steward	2,5125
Timpson	37,673	A. Soper	34,100
W. Turbell	52,951	W. Topping	69,876
Van Wagnen	30,886	G. W. Thompson	19,070
Wade, Jr	50,382	T. A. Vyse, Jr	77,400
Wester	66,345	R. Warren	24,512
D. A. Williamson	24,070	R. Winthrop	33,012
W. Wood	33,341	L. P. Williams	44,663
Wright	31,422	B. F. Wheelright	37,010
Ezra Wheeler	155,919	H. S. Williams	26,545
Hammon	58,680	P. Hayden	160,141
E. Haynes, Jr	21,318	F. Harper	24,405
Heyfald	38,626	M. Herzvey	24,796
H. Hitchcock	65,300	H. O. Hurlbut	32,400
H. Hutton	37,859	John Howland	33,607
D. T. Appleton	91,198	F. Baker	26,885
Buckman	23,173	F. H. Cossett	85,479
W. F. Carey	59,647	L. G. B. Cannon	24,372
Mary B. Camron	33,020	E. W. Coleman	50,186
B. Dickinson	31,179	M F. Dallet	25,642
D. Dibble	26,674	J. Devoe	20,926
W. B. Duncan	46,995	M. J. Fisk	79,893
B. L. Harden	33,972	M. Hoyt	31,612
E. Hall	82,803	John R. Harris	36,067
H. Herrick	51,025	S. Isham	40,001
Jas. Fraser, Exec r.	51,966	T. Galway	19,345
S. Goodwin	25,771	S. Gaudy	111,938
W. M. Isaacs	19,923	J. A. McGan	61,992
Irwin	56,358	J. R. Marshall	40,172
D. Ives	28,960	E. Minturn	50,059
W. Kemble	19,534	B. Nathan	120,851
S. Kennedy	34,125	W. Newcomb	28,285
Ketchum	74,215	W. Oothout	88,137
W. Kimball	31,420	A. L. Oliver	94,097
Kuhn	26,398	Jas. Olwell	59,887
Jno. Kuaver	77,521	Mary W. Pheníx	53,537
H. Lennaud	28,689	W. Paton	193,432
Lad[illegible]	23,475	H. L. Pierson, Jr	23,000
W. G. Lambert	24,068	S. R. Platt	28,487
T. Livingston	42,908	J. L. Platt	41,356
W. Lockwood	45,726	W. E. Reed	27,959
Jas. Low	80,975	E. Riggs	23,444
M. E. Lord	23,690	T. W. Riley	36,980
Dan. Lord	33,367	G. A. Robbins	57,015
C. Livingston	19,699	A. Robinson	42,058
Mason	49,217	R. W. Rodman	49,830
P. Marie	19,653	A. Rusch	74,263
P. McMartin	39,714	A. A. Selover	40,195
W. R. Major	20,465	W. Seligman	47,677
Chas. Mackin	41,758	J. Sherman	37,596
Mellen	25,596	B. B. Sherman	24,605
W. Myer	20,567	T. B. Shelton	21,250
R. B. Minturn, Jr.	47,266	R. Skeel	40,004
G. Mills	60,229	J. R. Skidmore	26,429
B. Muller	18,753	W. B. Smith	51,444
L. Sturges	38,780	Jas. Thompson	41,972
S. Taylor	37,400	W. Van Arsdale	17,956
Ellen Vanderpoel	25,721	C. Van Horn	26,720
E. B. Wesley	41,494	G. M. Wheeler	44,900
T. Woodward	89,766	E. M. Willetts	17,135
Arnold	29,302	B. R. Alden	48,921
W. Agmar	23,923	A. Arnold	81,618
Geo. Bell	23,219	G. W. Burnham	62,218
W. Bloodgood	58,257	W. T. Booth	25,081
W. F. Bush	25,157	W. T. Blodgett	39,234
G. Bartels	28,258	C. E. Beebee	29,647
W. H. Block	20,825	C. A. Baudoine	21,711
H. Beadel	18,806	Isaac Bell	18,000
H. Barker	63,834	R. H. Berdell	42,753
F. Chickering	26,103	J. Catlin, Jr	28,180
G. Collins	25,459	J. M. Cross	22,100
M. Crawford	21,864	J. Chadwick	164,349
W. Cockcroft	48,591	C. W. Childs	31,675
W. W. Charter	25,240	E. C. Cowdin	62,444
H. Clews	101,670	J. Cross	108,109
F. Chapman	18,433	M. Constable	32,948
L. Spencer	33,570	G. Davis	18,169
H. Day	24,546	W. Denniston	39,859
Dennistown	22,357	R. H. Dow	28,830
P. Dow	23,480	A. C. Downing	26,742
C. Durbin	16,639	E. Dwight	18,433
B. Darling	65,641	D. Dows	192,871
S. Ely	36,431	T. Farrish	20,148
Fawcett	22,710	L. S. Fellows	16,449
P. Fellows, Jr.	24,036	C. P. Fisher	148,195
M. Fonseden	40,374	H. Fleitman	32,269
C. Fremont	27,402	J. Fraser	32,925
Chas. C. Alger	19,928	Jno. S. Beecher	15,148
Wm. Barton	16,006	J. H. Bailey	19,324
Cooper	26,955	E. J. Condict	20,508
Peter Cooper	75,857	S. W. Comstock	36,417
D. Crawford, Jr	111,835	G. B. DeForest	82,866
Douglass	34,718	Jno. Dymond	19,900
Du Bois	25,631	Dudley Field	22,951
Elias French	32,336	F. F. Gunther	23,817
R. Greenwood	16,102	T. W. Gale	27,116
D. F. Grant	31,583	J. N. Gerard	18,213
F. Gross	15,310	J. F. Gilbert	18,245
C. C. Goodrich	26,457	E. S. Hall	144,857
V. Haughwout	20,003	F. W. Hutchins	19,000
Jas. Harper	31,073	W. G. Hunt	50,969
Hornely	26,250	C. J. Howell	35,280
P. Handy	17,316	Robt. Hoe	74,349
P. Huntington	29,767	G. W. Hearn	24,250
Percy R. Pyne	89,375	P. S. Hoe	32,022
F. Ingalls	24,558	M. K. Jessup	44,610
C. H. Kermer	38,304	H. Knickerbocker	24,344
O. King	25,645	J. S. Levert	43,385
R. D. Lathrop	115,000	C. H. Leonard	90,109
M. Lawrence	30,000	R. Mead, Jr	21,664
A. Mady	20,926	C. M. Goodrich	54,216
Homer Morgan	29,258	T. H. Maghee	143,001
H. Macy	36,976	T. H. Macy	38,442
Alex. Oakley	40,000	J. Hornesbee	23,158
S. Pettie	75,700	W. H. Phillips	21,632
Sam Ragner	40,303	W. R. Renick	30,749
Raymond	26,570	H. A. Robbins	89,583
W. Steinway	28,323	W. A. Smith	29,244
C. E. Smith	23,782	G. S. Scott	69,952
Adrian Iselin	74,218	C. H. Isham	32,712
W. D. James	60,022	J. Lawrence	35,255
F. Livermore	94,119	George Law	70,570
W. Lattimer	24,435	Jacob Molles	59,151
Chas. Morgan	19,592	C. McCoom	23,090
Morris	90,724	T. J. Owen	72,670
O'Brien	81,296	W. O'Brien	115,588
W. Sloane	70,171	J. Suydam	26,890
Schieffelin	37,296	S. B. Schieffelin	85,088
Slader	52,892	Charles Spear	37,659
H. Turner	104,794	D. Thompson	38,278
A. Thomson	34,209	G. W. Totten	18,987
John Anderson	26,441	F. Babcock	53,355
Bliss	21,031	D. Banks	23,405
A. Birch	29,389	H. K. Corning	113,657
C. Colgate	37,308	E. L. Corning	40,697
Dater	48,895	J. M. Dunbar	44,324
N. Dale	86,159	C. C. Dodge	33,387
B. Durfee	86,477	C. A. Easton	31,160
S. Foote	27,941	O. W. Griswold	33,492
W. A. Haines	55,360	H. H. Hayden	19,087
Ives	23,700	C. G. Judson	33,622
Larned	40,514	C. H. Ludington	116,436
P. Morgan	53,280	E. D. Morgan	189,056
Martin	65,056	J. C. Milbank	61,287
Waylor	66,246	J. G. Phelps	128,052
N. Phelps	86,711	R. Poillon	42,702
Rawson	34,400	C. H. Russe	79,617
R. Robert	71,088	J. C. Sanford	81,727
Alex. T. Stewart	316,127	Jos. Stuart	61,508
S. Beyton	23,845	James Stuart	47,835
Davis Slade	112,728	H. G. Thompson	34,200
Henry Weil	51,686	Ed. Yard	38,512

Of this district's provision for the government the city may well be proud. It pays an immense deal of revenue, is admirably managed, and complaints against the officials there are as yet unknown.

Deaths in the United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., During Week Ending July 8.

M. N. Troutman, North Carolina—sailor.
Reuben Chrisler, Co. E, 117th United States.
Abraham Gillins, Co. B, 115th United States.
Fredrick Stanly, Co. K, 61st North Carolina.
Geo. Spencer, Co. D, 2d West Virginia.
David A. Bliss, Co. D, 16th New-York.
Wilson Jackson, Co. I, 140th United States.
Wm. Spencer, Co., 41st United States.
Henry Van, Co. C, 36th United States.
J. Moses, 8th United States.
J. Elliott, 8th United States.
E. A. Pugh, Co. B, Foages Battery, Virginia.
John Hardin, Co. C, 109th United States.
Obed Brown, Co. D, 38th United States.
Danl. Yate, Co. H, 2d North Carolina Cavalry.
G. M. Hampson, Co. H, 10th North Carolina.
Unknown Citizen.
Charles Buxom, Co. K, 30th United States.
Wm. Yewins, Co. C, 7th United States.
Jas. C. Williams, Co. H, 29th United States.
Jas. H. Quann, Co. I, 29th United States.
R. G. Elmor, Co. D, 8th Alabama.
Seymor Green, Co. I, 122d United States.

There has been much shifting or transfering patients this week. "New Camp," containing over 900 colored, has been broken up, and the patients brought to Division No. 1, where we hope they will fare better. Discharging and mustering out is not progressing so fast now. With some 2,800 patients in all, there is still a wide encouraging field for the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. There is a heavy demand for books just now. Weather very warm. A. S. B.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 10.

A Louisville dispatch to the *Commercial* says an order has been issued to muster out all the remaining regiments and companies of the Army of Tennessee.

FROM EUROPE.

From our Foreign Exchanges—Our Future Through Tory Spectacles—Jeff. Davis Glorified as a Hero—Interesting Statistics in Regard to the Cotton Supply—Miscellaneous Items of News.

We give the following interesting extracts from late foreign exchanges. The speculations on the condition of our country, from a tory point of view are amusing from their very absurdity.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A DISMAL VIEW OF OUR AFFAIRS.

From the London Herald, June 26.

We do not expect, for some time to come, to receive any very exciting news from the American States. The four years of death struggle, which have resulted, as might have been expected, in the submission, for the time being, of the weaker combatant, have so utterly wearied out and exhausted both parties in the strife that for the moment they are affected with a lethargy which amounts to a collapse of all political energy. The number of deaths on the Northern side during the war is estimated by official returns as 325,000; 1,100,000 men have been wounded and disabled. The loss to the North thus amounts to nearly a million and a half of able-bodied men, men of the fighting age, the working members of society, the sinews of the State, the fathers, husbands and brothers of the women and children who make up the rest of the community. If the loss to the South has been as great—and we can hardly suppose it less—the South must have been deprived of the services of just one-quarter of her whole white population. As the men who are fit to bear arms may be reckoned as one-sixth of a people, the Southern people has not only lost the whole of them, but half a million more of old men and boys. We cannot wonder that the nation is utterly prostrated by this tremendous drain, that it submits in the impotence of the moment, *and waits until its children can grow up and fight out the battle so well commenced by their sires.* We cannot wonder that the North, too, is languid and tired out by the contest. The North is disbanding its armies, and counting up the cost of this hardly-won and fruitless victory. It is worse than fruitless. Had the South been allowed to separate in 1861, the North would have been enriched by the maintenance of close relations with those fertile States, carrying on a profitable commerce with foreign countries. She has been crushed, she has been ruined, emasculated, all but annihilated. The landholders are fugitives, the tillers of the soil are cast adrift, the rich plantations are desolate, the cotton fields are overgrown with weeds. The whole South is unproductive, for in the South white labor is useless, and negro labor can no longer be commanded. *In her hasty desire to realize her treasure the North has killed the bird that laid the golden eggs.* In this unprofitable process of killing she has incurred a debt of some three thousand million of dollars, which, at the rate of interest which it bears, far exceeds in its pressure upon the people the national debt of England. The Northerners are now staring aghast at the huge fact of this debt. They are trembling at this prospect of an eternal incubus, an everlasting millstone round their necks and the necks of their posterity. Nor is this all. They have their debt of three thousand millions. They have the half of the Union restored to them desolate and unproductive. Worst of all, they have four millions of negroes thrown upon their hands who will not work, and who are intensely disaffected to their government. *The conflict between the whites and blacks at Washington is the precursor of another and more terrible civil war.* The Abolitionists have obtained a greater success than they hoped for. The emancipation of the blacks of the South, put forward hesitatingly as a war measure by President LINCOLN, is avowed as a cardinal point in the policy of President JOHNSON. The North has upset an arrangement which it is powerless to replace. Before the war six millions of whites in the South employed as laborers four millions of an inferior race. The blacks would not work on the plantations except when restrained under a system of rigid control, which allowed them a reasonable period of enjoyment and self-indulgence, but exacted from them daily a certain amount of work. This system has been violently broken up and abrogated by the war. The white masters have been slain or reduced to submission. The four millions of negroes are free men. In this unnatural position of independent citizens, it is not enough for them to be admitted to the suffrage, and to political privileges enjoyed by the dominant race. They must live somehow—they may either work or starve. If they choose to do neither, as is likely, they may rise against the whites, and endeavor to possess their lands. If slavery is to be thus violently and suddenly terminated, if the compromise, the arrangement for mutual benefit, which has long subsisted between the whites and blacks, is to be at an end, we can see no issue but a war of race, which will be a war of extermination. The North American Indians have been massacred piecemeal by the whites, who have claimed their hunting grounds. The negro is now a rival of the white man, instead of his servant, and he will probably disappear more rapidly than his copper-colored predecessor. The labors of the Abolitionists will result in the abolition of the blacks.

TORY HERO WORSHIP.

From the London Herald, June 26.

The trial of President DAVIS is postponed until September. By that time it is to be hoped that their passions will have so far subsided that the politicians of the North will regard the fallen statesman with some modicum of that respect which is so universally felt for him in Europe. That they chained him in manacles as a felon, as is circumstantially stated in a Washington newspaper, will be an everlasting disgrace to the insignificant person who is believed to have authorized the outrage. Except in this conjecture, no one, we suppose, will ever speak in the same breath of Mr. Secretary STANTON and of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the heroic President of the Confederacy. Successful or fallen, tried or untried, condemned or uncondemned, *Jefferson Davis is to us the greatest man in America.* The collossal figure of the statesman who commanded and carried out this grand war of independence, with its battles won, its deeds of superhuman daring, its manful demonstrations—which, for ever, in spite of all that brute force can attempt, will separate the Southern from the Northern States of America—*will tower in history, will be celebrated in song, will be cherished by remotest posterity, when the very names of the men who opposed him are lost and forgotten.*

THE PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

From the London Times, June 28.

The work of reconstruction, after four years of civil war, must ever be arduous and protracted, but the task which now devolves upon President JOHNSON'S Government is formidable beyond all precedent. It is not only in the magnitude of its scale, but also in the depth to which its effects have penetrated, that the conflict between North and South surpasses all revolutionary wars of which history makes mention. The wars of the Roses and the war between CHARLES I. and the Parliament were long and senguinary, but the disturbance which they caused was less than is often imagined. Many great towns increased in population and wealth while the nobility and their retainers were fighting for the rival houses of York and Lancaster; and it is recorded that before the battle of Naseby a pack of hounds passed between the two armies, as though the fate of England were not involved in the result. Neither of those grand contests stirred the inmost heart of English society; and the French Revolution itself—the greatest by far of all political convulsions—did not suspend, even in Paris, the ordinary course of business and amusement. The Parisians bought and sold, planted and builded, married and gave in marriage under the very shadow of the guillotine; the passion for the theatre was not quelled by the thirst for bloodshed, and social entertainments were not interrupted on the terrible night of ROBESPIERRE'S fall. The desolation wrought by the most destructive wars and tumults is happily not so vast as the space which they occupied in the pages of the historian, and a few months of peace are often sufficient to efface almost all visible traces of them. The exhaustion resulting from them of course continues longer, but such is the reproductive energy called forth by the renewed sense of security that even this is repaired, like the loss of blood in a healthy subject, much sooner than common experience would lead us to expect. In America, no doubt, this beneficent law of nature will operate with extraordinary vigour, but it will have extraordinary difficulties to overcome. The mighty resources of the North American Continent will display themselves as they were never displayed before; still the process of recovery must needs be slow where the demand on the constitution has been so tremendous. The war has been essentially a people's war, and the consequences must be borne by the people. Making every allowance for the employment of foreign recruits, the number of American citizens personally engaged in the war has been such as already to drain the able-bodied population very seriously. The value of permanent works destroyed must far exceed the waste of any previous war. The taxes required to pay the interest on a debt of two thousand six hundred and thirty-five million dollars will press heavily even on American enterprise. The disbanding of the army, however gradual, will upset the present balance between producers and consumers, and the *multis utile bellum* will prove to have a reverse application. Above all, the colossal problems involved in the resettlement of the South will be a crucial test of American statesmanship.

CLEMENCY TOWARD THE SOUTH.

From the London Times, June 28.

In the meantime it is but just to recognize the moderation with which the rights of conquest have, on the whole, been exercised. The sweeping list of exceptions in President JOHNSON'S Amnesty Proclamation has been compared to a sentence of proscription, but our intelligence from America does not justify this interpretation of it. It will be remembered that a special power of pardoning persons comprised in the excepted classes was reserved to the President, and we are informed that he has granted "nearly every application for pardon forwarded to him." Great and just indignation was excited in this country by the statement that Gen. LEE, notwithstanding the formal acceptance of his surrender, was about to be tried for high treason; but it seems at least doubtful whether the proceeding, such as it is, is the act of the Government. Bills for high treason have actually been found against Gen. LEE, as well as against other Confederate officers, under the direction of a United States District Judge. But we gather from the statement of our correspondent that the government had not approved his course at the date of our correspondent's letter, and that it would not be supported by public opinion in a course of severity. He represents the vindictiveness of "the Radicals" to be a thorn in President JOHNSON'S side, and inclines to believe that in postponing the trial of Mr. DAVIS he is actuated by merciful intentions. We heartily hope this may prove to be the case, and that the natural humanity of the American people will reassert itself now that the war is over. *Parcere subjectis* is the maxim of policy as well as of conscience, especially for a federal republic after a secession. The revival of plenty and prosperity in the South is absolutely essential to the interests, and even to the commercial interests, of the North. It is there that they will find, as before, the readiest market for their produce; and upon the speedy pacification of the South depends at once their ability to reduce their military expenditure and to extend the area of taxation. Clemency alone can restore that confidence which is the mainspring of industry, or make the transition from slave labor to free labor otherwise than most perilous. Clemency, therefore, we would fain believe will gradually prevail in the councils of President JOHNSON, as it did at last, under circumstances less favorable to its indulgence, in those of his predecessor.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

The eighth annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held on the 27th ult., at Manchester. Mr. J. WATTS, the Secretary, read the report of the Executive Committee of the Association for the year 1864-5, of which the following are the most material portions:

The committee during the past year have neglected no opportunity of prosecuting the work intrusted to them, and they believe that the records of their proceedings will show that some progress has been made. Ample proofs of the usefulness of the association continue to be received from the various countries to which its efforts have been directed. The special aim of the committee during the past year has been to promote in every direction the growth of an improved quality of cotton, in anticipation of the period when competition with America would have again to be encountered. They have received from all quarters earnest applications for American seed, and having employed agents to purchase all that could be procured, they endeavored to apportion it so as to secure the widest possible distribution. They rejoiced in being able to report the establishment of a general conviction that the interest of the cultivator as well as of the manufacturer imperatively requires that inferior indigenous cotton should be superseded by the produce of New-Orleans seed, and are glad to find that along the Mediterranean, in Syria, Asia Minor, Turkey, Greece, Italy, and elsewhere, the determination exists to use American seed more widely than ever. The committee are happy to record their grateful acknowledgments to Earl RUSSELL for so readily affording them, as in former years, the aid of the Foreign Office in the prosecution of their work. In some cases Her Majesty's Consuls have readily consented to take charge of the seed, and to superintend its distribution. Disappointed that so little has been done to render India a satisfactory and permanent source of cotton supply, the committee have renewed their appeals to the Indian Council on this subject, recapitulating the measures previously recommended, showing, by numerous samples, that an improved quality can, with proper care and effort, be grown, and urging that immediate steps be taken to preserve the magnificent cotton trade of that country. The committee also had an interview with the Right Hon. W. N. MASSEY, the new Finance Minister of India, prior to his departure, to whom they represented the importance of using such means as might be in his power to promote the desired improvement in Indian cotton. They desired to congratulate their constituents and the cotton trade generally upon the termination of the American war—the disastrous effects of which upon this country, and especially upon the great industry of Lancashire, must demonstrate to the conviction of the most sceptical the wisdom and soundness of the policy in which the association originated. It would be suicidal, after the experience of the past four years, to relax their efforts to procure from every quarter the largest possible supplies of cotton, and of as good a quality as can be obtained. The correspondence of the committee with all cotton-growing countries, comprising during the past year nearly 1,700 letters, shows that the exertions which have already been made must still be sustained and encouraged by the counsel and assistance of the association, if their expectations and hopes are to be fully realized. The committee have during the past year received about 200 samples of cotton, showing the progress which has been made, and most of which have been grown from seed supplied by the association. The committee have continued to give attention to the improvement of cotton-cleaning machinery, and though all has not yet been accomplished which is desired, they believe considerable progress has been made, and they are not without hope that eventually a gin will be produced possessing the capabilities so earnestly sought. The distribution of seed during the past year has been in excess of the previous one, amounting to 1,958cwt. sent from Manchester, and 330 cwt. from Alexandria, making a total of 2,288 cwt. The greater portion of this was American seed which the agents employed by the committee were able to obtain in different parts of the United States. The committee regard with much interest and some anxiety the transition state through which the various cotton-growing countries of the world are now passing. They have hope that free labor in the United States will in a few years afford as abundant supplies of cotton as the compulsory system just abolished, even if for a time there should be a diminished production. India has now arrived at the period when an improved quality must be grown, or the cotton of that country will command attention only when better descriptions cannot be obtained. Turkey has still obstacles to overcome, but has no reason to be in any measure discouraged; with perseverance and exertion, a prosperous and permanent cotton-trade is certain. Egypt has abundant guarantees of success; the number of steam engines, steam plows, improved agricultural implements, and other machinery with which she has been furnished, afford every needful facility; whilst the intelligence of her rulers and the energy of her people justify our hopes that she will prove an efficient and satisfactory source of cotton supply. The Arab districts of Syria, the regions bordering on the Persian Gulf, the southern parts of Asia Minor, with others that might be enumerated, may year by year become increasingly prolific in the production of cotton. Greece, Italy, Central and South America, the West Indies, Australia, Natal, and other parts of Africa, may still be expected to reward the efforts of the association; and none of them must be allowed to abandon the work which is of so much importance to us.

The financial statement showed that last year there was a balance of stock amounting to £669. The subscriptions amounted to £2,593, and the receipts on account of seed, gins and machinery (described as grants in previous years,) £3,002. The total receipts had amounted to £6,121. The outgoings included grants of cotton-seed and cotton-gins, shipping charges, prizes for services rendered to cotton-growers, and the expense of cotton-gin trials; these amounted to £3,929; and, after the payment of the expenses, there remained in hand a balance of £783.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he was enabled to congratulate the meeting upon the cessation of the American war, which would be forever remembered in the cotton trade, on account of the brave endurance of the population of his district on the one hand, the self-denial and generosity of many manufacturers on the other, and for the unbounded support of the public of this kingdom and many parts of the world. [Hear, hear.] There would be many important historical lessons to be derived from it which would be beneficial to this district. He was not, however, able to say that the labors of the association ought to be abandoned, or that they might rely upon receiving prompt supplies of cotton to meet the increasing demand. He could not hold out to them any such flattering hope. It was true that for some months past they had had estimates of from five to ten millions of bales being in the interior of the Southern States. Those estimates had been reduced to three millions of bales, and very recently a letter addressed to Mr. BRIGHT, M. P., showed some sort of data on which they might rely for two and a half millions. He (Mr. CHEETHAM) had never entertained views so sanguine. He thought that at the utmost the supply would not exceed two millions of bales, and prudent, cautious men, were now not willing to admit even that amount. But what was worse than that was the probability they would not speedily obtain the cotton that was there. The South was so thoroughly devastated, its railways were broken up, its water communication very much interrupted, and its population so utterly destitute, that he foresaw that some considerable time must probably elapse before the cotton which was there could reach England. The result of that state of things might be fortunate for the Liverpool speculators, but it would be unfortunate for the trade. Looking beyond that—and if he took a somewhat gloomy view he hoped his friends might be able to correct him—he foresaw that the population of the South were not likely at a very early period to renew their habits of industry; consequently the supplies from that part of the world were not likely to be large, and therefore there was the more necessity to urge other countries to continue the work they had begun. Next to America, as regarded a particular quality of cotton, were the countries which bordered the shores of the Mediterranean. In Egypt there was a combination of very favorable circumstances. The country was governed by a skillful wise ruler, one who was personally interested in the progress of cotton cultivation, and who had brought the country to a remarkable position for both the present and the future supply of cotton. But he (Mr. CHEETHAM) was sorry to say that the most recent information told them that the cultivation of cotton in Egypt had overtaken the production of food, which they knew must be the first and foremost object of every nation, and a manifesto had been issued requiring the people to reduce the cultivation of cotton and increase the production of food; therefore from that country there was not likely to be any great increase during the next year. Along the coast of Turkey New-Orleans seed was being cultivated, and the Government of that country, slow as it often was in its movements, had, during the past season, demanded a very large quantity of seed—very much more than the society could procure. Although the supply of cotton from that country had diminished, he hoped that the rise in price would encourage the cultivators to persevere, and not abandon in despair the progress which they had hitherto made. Last year there was a prospect of a considerable quantity of cotton being received from Italy, but the injurious weather of the Autumn and Winter had produced a loss that had very much disheartened the cultivators, who had not this year sown so extensively as before. The greater portion, however, of what they did grow was of a quality nearly equal to American cotton. In the Brazils the labor difficulty was a limit to production, and from that source they were not likely to have a very great increase. India also was a subject of disappointment. Though the quantity had not diminished, yet it had not increased, and was not likely to increase, for this very natural reason—that, as in Egypt, the cultivation of cotton had overtaken the production of food. He had been told by Sir C. WOOD that in several very large cotton-cultivating districts of India, the price of food was four-fold its normal rate, and, consequently, the natives were again resorting to the increased production of food. One point had been uppermost in his mind, viz., the importance of the quality of Indian cotton. On this point nothing had been done, although over and over again the association had urged the matter upon the Government of India. Practical measures had been suggested, and the association was sending out seed to anyone who volunteered to take up the subject, and see whether an improved quality could not be obtained. Yet, notwithstanding the tons and tons of seed—American, Egyptian, and other sorts—which had been sent, they had not received a single bag or bale as the result. He admitted that they had had samples without end, but they had never had anything in the shape of a salable bag of cotton. They had suggested that government commissioners should be stationed in certain districts, who should give the stimulus which natives of eastern countries required from their superiors; but all in vain. They were told that it was contrary to the doctrines of political economy, whereas the government of India was altogether a violation of those doctrines. There was in England a gentleman who was willing to return to India and undertake the duty; but he (Mr. CHEETHAM) sought in vain for any prospect of his services being secured by the government. He therefore had nothing cheering to say, and with regard to India they must be content. Under the circumstances, he thought there was still a work before them; and that the society might make itself useful for a further period, until the happy time should arrive when they had carried out the object of the association and had rendered the supply of cotton independent of any one special and peculiar source. [applause.] Mr. E. ASHWORTH, in seconding the adoption of the report, said that blame was due to the Indian Government for not having made greater efforts to aid the Association in promoting the cultivation of an improved staple in that country. They had asked Sir C. WOOD to send out commissioners to superintend the cultivation of patches of land with a better seed and by a better mode; but £10,000 could not be spent out of £40,000,000 to promote an object which was essential before India could stand against America in growing cotton. He believed it would be long before the Americans again settled their industry upon the cotton fields of the Southern States.

The report was adopted.

Mr. T. BAZLEY, M. P., in moving the appointment of the officers of the association, said he was glad to find that the council had been in communication with more than a hundred places, from any one of which, if the cotton fairly took root and spread there, they might be supplied with a quantity of cotton very greatly in excess of the entire consumption of Lancashire; while, looking at their aggregate capacity, the country would be inundated with cotton, and supplied to a much greater extent than it had the power of consuming. He was glad that the American war had terminated, but evidently great changes would have to be effected. The transition from slave labor to free would, he feared, be attended with a great diminution in the production of the raw material which Lancashire still needed. Prices fluctuated so rapidly that the hopes of foreign cultivators were first excited and then disappointed, and it would be very much better that a moderate price should prevail. They know, however, that the ruling prices in Liverpool that day exceeded threefold the normal price which should exist in order to enable the cotton trade to be enduringly prosperous. Doubtless the Government of India had been lethargic and indisposed to lend that helping hand which Lancashire might fairly claim; but he believed that cotton might be abundantly grown, and of a much better quality than had hitherto been received from that great dependency. He thought the association should appeal to the mercantile community, and regard every merchant who had an establishment in any cotton-growing country as a missionary for increasing the production of cotton. He hoped the association would determine to prosecute with greater energy the object which it had set itself to attain. If he should be honored by again becoming member for Manchester, they might rely upon such services as he could render in the aid of industry which he had been, and he hoped would still be, the first in this country. In the House of Commons they had many good friends, and generally the House was not unwilling to listen to the reasonable wants of Lancashire. He thought it was the duty of constituencies to send to the House of Commons members who would at least pay common attention to that great industry which sustained not only their constituents but also themselves. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] Mr. J. B. SMITH, M. P., in seconding the motion, said he had been for the last two or three years impressing upon the government of India the importance of opening out roads, rivers, and means of irrigation, without which it was impossible that there could be any extended growth of cotton. He believed it would be long before they obtained a large supply of cotton from America, considering the loss of capital, the derangement of labor and the devastation of the country. It was important that they should unite in impressing upon the Indian Government the necessity for an improvement in the quality of the cotton grown in that country; but union in the trade would do much more good than so many deputations to the government. [Hear, hear.] Mr. PROBYN, who was lately a candidate for Sheffield, said he had been spending eighteen months in Italy, and in the southern district of that country he saw grown as good cotton as was obtained from America. The resolution for appointing the officers was then adopted, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING BILL.

The following is the conclusion of the report of the Committee of the Corps Legislatif on this important measure:

"Arrived at the close of its long investigation, the committee takes pleasure in recognizing the spirit of just conciliation employed by the Council of State in giving satisfaction to the views and claims which it thought right to submit to it. The law will receive still greater authority from that circumstance, and will more effectually produce all the effect which the government and the Corps Legislatif have a right to expect.

We have not dissimulated, in the report we present to the Chamber, any of the objections made to the bill, any more than we have neglected to speak of the just hopes which it gives to the partisans of liberty.

The majority of your committee has successively adopted the measures which appeared to it the best calculated to excite at this moment the resumption of ship building. The field before us is only too vast, and there is no inconvenience in again proving it. From 1860 to 1863 the shipping of England inwards and outwards united was:

1860........20,837,000 tons | 1863........23,025,163 tons
1861........21,924,000 tons | 1864........25,620,792 tons
1861........22,150,000 tons

What a lesson, and what confidence ought not these figures to inspire, when, by the aid of a continued progression, they present an augmentation of $2,782,000 tons for 1864 as compared with 1863!

The commercial system which has produced these results cannot lead to contrary effects in our country. The stagnation of our shipping is for us the most serious danger. The commercial movement increases rapidly. In this respect we follow, more closely than is supposed, English commerce itself, but the British Merchant Navy takes at home greater and greater part in the maritime movement of its ports.

In 1859 the foreign flag figured in the maritime carrying trade of Great Britain for	43.17 per cent.
In 1860 for	41.83 per cent.
1861 for	40.03 per cent.
1862 for	37.68 per cent.
1863 for	33.71 per cent.
1864 only shows the amount of	30.19 per cent.

This is a circumstance well worthy of attention. In spite of the repeal of the navigation laws, the foreign flag, admitted on the same footing as the national flag, does not now reach in England a higher amount than when the differential system was in operation. From 1834 to 1838, with very inconvenient restrictions, it reached an average of 28 per cent.; and in the four years which preceeded the repeal of the navigation laws, from 1844 to 1848, it amounted to a total of 30 per cent., which is exactly the figure of the present time.

This is so because, in the practice of liberty, there are serious advantages for the flag which frequents its own markets. We heard before the commission the intelligent declaration, that our shipowners have nothing to fear from the competitive navigation which will arise in our ports as soon as vessels which are the instrument of carrying shall no longer present an inferiority, and the foreign bonding warehouses shall not be in a position to make prematurely too easy competition in our markets.

The suppression of article 6, without forcing the government to falsify its principles, has reserved for an inevitable future this corollary of the system of free trade. As to the additional reforms in the merchant navy which must hasten the outburst of industrial virility, it is necessary that the desires of the committee, approved by the Corps Legislatif, weigh with all their authority on the Ministry of Marine. Navigation, the most often deprived of its active strength, can only place in its ships the men rejected by the permanent levy—that is to say, the least young and the weakest. What is the result of this? It is, that French ships always have, comparatively, a crew superior in number to those of foreign vessels and the result is a greater expense. The demonstration of this fact is to be found in official documents. It is only necessary to compare, for identical voyages, the proportion of tonnage with that of the crews. We continued upon this point to take the statistics of the year 1863:

	Tons.	Men.	Tonnage per 10 men.
Arrivals from Russia:			
French vessels	36,163	1,936	177
Russian vessels	67,467	2,761	239
From Sweden:			
French vessels	33,579	1,763	190
Swedish vessels	20,231	788	257
From England:			
French vessels	404,673	33,506	120
English vessels	1,419,118	101,477	141
From Austria:			
French vessels	1,499	77	190
Austrian vessels	41,870	1,546	200
From the United States:			
French vessels	16,024	598	268
American vessels	62,077	1,517	407

If we free ourselves from the pre-occupations of private interest, and the passion which is engendered by the theoretical discussion of the systems which are in presence of each other, we shall be convinced that the absence of cheapness, which paralyses the activity of our merchant navy, only arises from the excess of regulations, from the dearness of ships, and from the rigour of the conditions hitherto imposed upon the profession of the seaman.

What, consequently, the committee demand of the government is to adopt quickly the measures recommended, and this important reform will become the pendant of the repeal of the navigation laws made in England in 1848.

None of the members of the committee—none of the members of the Corps Legislatif—would wish to do the least injury to our navy. What, perhaps, we love the most in France, and what we could desire to see prosper in entire liberty, is that navy, so glorious in spite of its relative inferiority, and which is as useful to the prosperity as to the grandeur of the country.

The men in the government who see the furthest have profound faith in the maritime future of France. All the questions connected therewith are the subject of the personal solicitude of the Emperor. His reign, already so great in policy, science, arts and public works, will be quite as much so by commerce and shipping. It is to attain this elevated object that we ought to second his government in the measures it now proposes to us, and by so doing we shall, gentlemen, take part in an undertaking which will be fecund in useful results for France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOCIAL IMMORALITY IN FRANCE.

The correspondent of the *Epoque* (says the Paris correspondent of the London *Star*) announces the opening of the Closerie des Lilas, and describes the dancing there as characterized by more frantic vehemence than is to be seen even at one of the winter *bals de l'Opera.* Mabille, or the Chateau des Fleurs, are, according to his account, *bals d'ambassade*, or prefectorial entertainments, when compared to the Closerie. It is chiefly frequented by the students of the Quartier Latin and their *protégés.* That the homeless young student should spend his unoccupied evenings in such frightful orgies is to be deplored, but there can be but one feeling of disgust and reprobation for the women of rank and high position who consider it "the thing" to visit such scenes *pour sencanailler*, as they express it—a new term which will be vainly sought in the pages of the Academy dictionary. One hears of ambassadresses and clever women too, whose intellectual powers are of no mean order, leading a party of the most aristocratic members of Paris society to St. Germain for the purpose of spending a day in the woods, and of having a *déjeûner* at the celebrated resturant. There, by their perfect imitation of the dress and manners of the Anonymas of another world, they attract a mob under the windows where they are breakfasting. The mob, mistaking them for those they so faithfully copy, assail them with shouts of derision and a storm of epithets not usually applicable to their class. To propitiate the angry crowd, a fair princess appears on the balcony, and sings Theresa's well-known canzonette, "*Rien n'est sacr-r-é, pour un sapeur-r-r,*" so perfectly mimicking that personage's intonation and gestures that the song is rapturously encored. What is the result, even to these leaders of fashion in their own exclusive circle? They are known by nicknames from which any delicately-minded woman would shrink, such as *canaillette, chopinette, dindonette*, and many others, which, as they have appeared in an article of one of the reviews of the day, I betray no confidence in repeating, the names all bearing personally on the fair and youthful *marquises* and *comtesses*, on whom they are bestowed. The husband of a lady holding a high position in society was lately absent on business connected with his court. To pass the time of his absence a course of dancing was arranged, and in the ambassador's *salons* might be seen twice a week, the peculiar spectacle of the young aristocracy of the day learning the celebrated *cancan*, under the able tuition of a serene highness. But your probable remark is, "These things have nothing to do with English visitors to Paris." That they have is precisely the cause of my alluding to them, and I take the opportunity of once more protesting against the practice which is gradually spreading to English ladies of the highest respectability, and even rank, allowing their curiosity so far to conquer their sense of propriety as to visit these public places of entertainment. I was present lately at the Eldorado, when, in consequence of THERESA'S refusal to sing, a scene took place such as at once attracted crowds of police to the spot. To my infinite disgust I heard the remarks of some French gentlemen present on the fact of the number of English young ladies brought there by their parents, and I could but admit the criticisms made on the circumstance to be perfectly justified. As long as the delightful Concert Musard is open in the Champs Elysees, no excuse exists for lovers of music in the open seeking elsewhere that recreation.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN FROM THE MEDWAY.

From the London Daily News, June 26.

In accordance with the arrangements previously made, that the entire length of the Atlantic telegraph cable should be safely coiled away on board the *Great Eastern* before Midsummer-day, the shipment of the whole was successfully completed on the previous day, and on Saturday afternoon the *Great Eastern* left her moorings at Saltpan Reach, near Chatham, for the Nore, where she will remain for some ten days or a fortnight longer before she proceeds to Valencia to commence the undertaking in which so great an amount of interest is taken. Every facility has been given by the government to insure, as much as it can be insured, the success of the expedition, the resources of the dockyard at Sheerness having been placed at the disposal of the promoters of the undertaking by the Admiralty. Steam was got up on board at an early hour on Saturday morning, and notwithstanding that the machinery of the *Great Eastern* has not been brought into use for considerably more than twelve months the engines worked with remarkable speed and regularity, while they were stopped and started within a very few seconds after the word was passed.

At 12:30 on Saturday afternoon the order was given for starting the *Great Eastern*, and she immediately commenced moving down the channel toward Garrison Point and the Nore Light. At this time her draught of water was 34 feet, and it was this circumstance, together with the fact that she was obliged to be moored stem and stern to prevent her swinging and consequent grounding, which rendered it necessary that she should be removed to anchorage in deeper water. The spot accordingly selected for her was one about five miles below the Nore Light, where there would be a depth of at least seven fathoms at low tides. By direction of the government the *Porcupine*, surveying steamer, had been previously engaged in making a survey of the channel from the Medway to the Nore, and marking out the route by buoys and boats, so as to prevent the possibility of any untoward occurrence.

On the *Great Eastern* passing the various vessels of war in harbor, the crews crowded the rigging and saluted the steamer with loud cheers. On board the *Formidable*, 94, flagship of Vice Admiral Sir C. TALBOT, Commander-in-Chief, the marines presented arms, while on board the *Cumberland*, 70, the band, as the *Great Eastern* steamed past, played alternately "Rule Britannia" and "Hail Columbia." The paddlewheels made about six revolutions per minute, and the screw rather more, and this speed was maintained until the harbor was cleared. On rounding Garrison Point, the large concourse of spectators who were assembled, vociferously cheered as the *Great Eastern* passed. Accompanying the steamer were the *Virid, Locust* and *Sheerness*, Admiralty steamers, with three private steamers, the *Porcupine* standing about half a mile in advance, to show the way to be taken.

At a few minutes after two, the anchorage ground below the Nore and the Mouse Lights was reached, and the *Great Eastern* brought up, the whole of the operations connected with her removal from her old to her new anchorage having been effected without the least accident. There are still upward of 1,000 tons of coal to be placed on board to complete the quantity she will take out, and, according to present arrangements, it is intended that everything shall be in readiness for her departure not later than the middle of the approaching month.

MOUNTAIN RAILWAYS.

Pending the completion of the tunnel of 7¼ miles through Mont Cenis, and which—as more than 4½ miles remain to be pierced—will yet require seven or eight years, Messrs. BRASSEY have taken steps toward the construction of a railway over the mountain, to supply the break of 47 miles now existing between St. Michel and Susa in the line of communication between France and Italy. An experimental line has been already constructed on the French side, between Lanslebourg and the summit, a distance of a mile and a quarter. Capt. TYLER reports officially to the Board of Trade that this experimental line possesses a mean gradient of one in thirteen, and a maximum of one in twelve. It passes round a sharp corner, joining two of the zigzags of ascent on a curve with about two chains radius, and was purposely constructed on the most difficult portion of the route. Horizontal driving wheels act on a middle rail. The importance of these results to the future of railway construction in mountainous countries can, therefore, hardly be over-estimated. Capt. TYLER says the railway will be safer than the road.

FRENCH DUELLING.

A Paris letter in the *France Centrale* gives the following account of an extra-parliamentary incident which recently caused some little excitement among the French deputies: "After one of the late speeches delivered by M. JULES FAVRE on the affairs of Mexico, several deputies were conversing with animation in the lobby of the legislative body, and in the centre of the group might be heard M. HENRI DIDIER, deputy of the Ariége. 'An end should be put,' he cried, 'to that *canaille* of an opposition.' M. BETHMONT, who was standing near, approached M. DIDIER and said, 'You have just, sir, called the opposition *canaille:* I must observe that, belonging to it, I take that word to myself, for you saw me very well and spoke loud enough to be heard by every one.' M. DIDIER replied, 'You can take it as you please.' 'Very well,' said M. BETHMONT, 'have the kindness to request two of your friends to come to the sixth bureau, where they will find two of mine.' A few minutes later M. HENON and the Marquis de SAINT-HERMINE, seconds of M. BETHMONT, were discussing the affair with two of their colleagues designated by M. DIDIER. The friends of this last did not hesitate to acknowledge that he was in the wrong, and represented to him that his conduct and language had been so contrary to parliamentary propriety that they could not take his part. They persuaded him to withdraw the offensive expression, adding that if he did not do so, he would be disavowed by the entire majority. In consequence, M. DIDIER presented himself in the bureau where M. BETHMONT was awaiting the result of the interview, and made an apology which M. BETHMONT and his colleagues of the Opposition considered as a sufficient reparation. The above details are strictly authentic." A Paris correspondent, writing on Saturday, says: "A brace of journalists, M. CLEMENT DUVESNOIS and M. DUBEAUX, with a few friends, went down yesterday morning to that delightful little island in the Seine, near St. Germain, Ile de Croissy, famous for its *matelote d'anguilles*, and the capital dinners and breakfasts to be had there, for about three times the price they would cost in Paris. The party, however, instead of proceeding to the restaurant, proceeded to pull off their coats, whilst the 'friends' handed a rapier to each. But, fortunately, both are such capital fencers that, though they lunged at each other for half an hour, not a scratch was inflicted on either side. Whereupon the seconds proclaimed 'honor to be satisfied,' and the duel came to an end."

[Advertisement.]

A NEAT REPLY.

"I dislike your saying that my teeth are going; so don't," said a young lady to her beau. "Not 'So don't,' but 'So-zo-dont,' you should have said," he replied. The damsel pouted, but took the hint. Nor need it be said that the balsamic preparation arrested the evil, though it could not quite repair the damage already done.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 LEIGHT-STREET.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 9 P. M.; Ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Greatest luxuries. Try one.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Costa Rica, from Aspinwall—Miss C. W. Selby, Miss Mary Stuyvesant, J. R. Williams, J. D. Adams, Miss Annie Michill, A. Huard, Mrs. E. J. Dean, Mrs. H. Hinckley, daughter and child, J. W. Hill, wife and two infants, Chas. A. Howard, N. F. Baldwin, C. E. Baldwin and family, C. Park, Mrs. and Miss Gardner, J. P. Vernon, J. D. Mason, E. G. Waeher, W. M. Bech and family, Mrs. M. J. Donaher and three children, Misses Stevens (3,) M. Levy, S. Cohn, Fred. Banning, J. R. Davis and wife, A. J. Elmon, J. E. Wyche and family, A. D. Stanwood and family, H. J. Gardner, Mrs. G. Y. Loring and 2 children, A. Feldheimer, Miss J. R. Palmer, Miss A. P. Jewett, W. B. Beach, Mrs. H. B. Swan, G. S. Curry, Mrs. Wheelock, Mrs. E. Thrasher and child, M. Strouse, Mrs. L. C. Cole, Mrs. D. Shaw and son, G. F. Williams, Mrs. J. B. Moore, Mrs. J. B. Rosenheim and 3 children, C. H. Sherman and family, M. Hornberger and family, Jos. and David Dr. Goff, J. H. Solomon, Mrs. D. Lawrence, L. Alexander, Geo. Keys, Mrs. Allen, Capt. A. Welden and family, L. D. Kaplan, F. A. Vandercook and family, G. B. Oliver and family, A. Williams and wife, N. Strauss, A. James, Mrs. R. Hughes, A. F. Bonner and family, C. L. Richards, Miss M. A. Shaw, H. Phineus, B. Heller, J. Newton, Mrs. M. J. Masters and two children, Wm. Cregler, L. Terwillinger and family, J. Brooks and wife, J. W. Frederick, Mrs. M. P. Ayres and son, A. Grant and family, Mrs. C. W. Allen, Frank Mayo and family, R. G. Spencer and family, Mrs. E. W. Pickett, Mrs. A. Ogier, J. F. Center, Miss E. Howes, Mrs. Tenoe, H. Starr, Mrs. W. A. Whitehouse, S. H. Prodie, Mr. Aberthney, Mrs. M. Kramer and seven children, D. S. Lord and family, Chas. Eddy, J. Andrews, J. B. Young, Capt. A. Hughes, Mrs. H. A. Perry, T. A. Hicks, S. Hamilton and family, Capt. Jos. Murich, W. Keyser, Capt. B. Marel, Thos. Tiller, Mrs. J. Quinn, Miss H. Frank, H. Eppinger, H. Woodcock, Miss S. Bisbee, Mrs. J. E. Dinkler, N. C. Chich and family, H. P. C. Soring, Dr. J. H. Hazleton, Jas. Milburn, E. Hyams, J. G. Kittle, D. W. Mayhew, C. Thomas, Mrs. Buckler, M. Pease and family, Mrs. Sobrick, Mr. McMath, Capt. West, M. Hausmer, H. B. Fuller, M. Leach, Miss Simmons, H. O. Flint, M. Davis, M. Church, M. Savedra, P. Percy, W. A. Judkins, T. F. Medina, Mrs. Rensh, Capt. Rathbun, Wm. Littlejohn, Jas. McNider, Mrs. J. C. Palmer, Mrs. C. T. Stewart, W. B. Watkins, J. B. Williams, D. Parrish.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 38 | Sun sets..... 7 32 | Moon sets... 9 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 25 | Gov. Island.10 14 | Hell Gate...11 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 10.

Cleared.

Ship St. Mark, Hewes, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks J. M. Churchill, Hutchinson, Frankfort, Me., R. P. Buck & Co.; Bessie Simpson, (Br.,) Murchie, Cow Bay, Simpson & Clapp; Josephine, (Br.,) Scott, Queenstown, Brett, Son & Co.; Eiza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Halifax, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brigs A. L. Peck, (Br.,) Peck, Cow Bay, A. Smithers & Co.; Hermdahl, (Dan.,) Bodkie, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Gylfe, (Swed.,) Graham, Hernsand, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Camilla, (Br.,) Newman, St. Thomas, McColl & Frith.

Schooners Elizabeth, (Br.,) Lent, Bear River, N. S., Thayer & Sargent; E. G. Kelsey, Lindsey, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Abbie Bradford, Freeman, St. Pierre, Mart., Brett, Son & Co.; E. C. Johnson, Howes, Portsmouth, N. H., S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg and Southampton June 28, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 806 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong N. W. and S. W. winds during the passage. June 29, at 2 P. M., lat. 49 38, lon. 8 10, passed brig Roseway, of Shelburne. July 8, at 11:30 A. M., lat. 44 21, lon. 64 20, passed steamship City of Dublin, hence for Liverpool. 9th, at 10 A. M., lat. 40 32, lon. 70 27, passed Hanov. bark Pauline, bound W.; same day, lat. 40 22, lon. 70, passed steamships City of London, Virginia and Bavaria, bound E.

Steamship Costa Rica, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall July 1, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Mason, Washington 42 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, Richmond and Norfolk 25 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Zodiac, Bulkley, Savannah 80 hours, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones.

Steamer Perit, Delanoy, Fortress Monroe 34 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, for Washington. Came here for repairs to her boiler.

U. S. ship Ino, Acting Master Wm. Martin, commanding, Key West June 29. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; had light easterly winds the whole passage. June 30, off Carrysfort, passed U. S. barks Midnight and Restless and schr. O. H. Lee, bound N. July 4 off Charleston, passed U. S. steamer Katahdin, with U. S. ship Panola, in tow, bound N. Left U. S. steamer Powhatan and sloop Dale, for Boston July 5.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool June 1, and Tuskar 7th, with mdse. and 265 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. June 19, lat. 45 47, lon. 45, saw ship Brian Boiroihme; same day, ship City of Manchester and bark Jane Alice, all bound E. June 20, lat. 43 30, lon. 49 saw several large islands of ice; same time, spoke steamship Pennsylvania, bound E. The E. has been 21 ds. west of the Banks, with light airs from the westward and calms.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Amidon, Liverpool May 27, with mdse. and 44 passengers to B. J. H. Trask, Jr. Has had a continuation of light westerly winds the entire passage; been 18 ds. west of the Banks.

Bark Winifred, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Clark, Rio Janeiro May 27, with coffee to J. S. Wright & Co. Been 25 ds. N. of the equator, and 21 ds. from lat. 19, with light baffling winds. Sld. in co. with bark Nellie Fenwick, for New-York. The bark Wavelet, for New-York, sailed May 23.

Bark Union, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Ulmer, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Pleiades, Miller, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Marco Palo, (Brem.,) Gerdes, Bremen 30 ds., with mdse. and 335 passengers to master.

Bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall 13 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Onesiphorus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Metcalf, Minatitlan, Mex., 45 ds., with mahogany to Edmiston Bros. Is bound to Falmouth, Eng.; put into this port for a supply of provisions.

Brig Orient, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Bemister, Lingan, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Maple Valley, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Waycott, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Isis, (Br.,) Simmons, Glace Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to Gordon, Bruce & McAuid.

Brig J. Blenkhorn, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Blenkhorn, Bridgeport, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Sarah B. Crosby, (of Portland,) Crosby, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Jaboatao, (Brazil.,) Cunha, Pernambuco 38 ds., with hides, etc., to H. H. Swift & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Matilda, (of London,) Dyer, Rio Janeiro March 5, via Falmouth May 20, with coffee to George F. Bulley.

Brig Afton, (of St. John, N. F.,) Freehan, Myra Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to R. Dinwiddie & Co.

Brig Starlight, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McDonald, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. R. H. Baker, Kenyon, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to C. L. Colby.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Anderson, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with cotton and resin to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. J. Northrup, (of Cornwallis,) Laird, Lingan 10 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Wm. Crawford, Haskell, Joggins, N. S., 20 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Pioneer, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Foster, Lingan 20 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. S. H. Jackson, Wiley, Bridgeport, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Annie Gardner, ——, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Eldredge, Gloucester, with fish to J. J. Stetson.

Schr. Antietam, Chandler, Lingan 16 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Red Robin, Blunt, Cutler 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. El Dorada, Young, Shulee 25 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Hope, Carroll, Cow Bay, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. E. H. Nash, Crowley, Addison 18 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. A. T. Kingsley, Vinnello, Glace Bay, with coal to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Com. Tucker, Howe, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to Baker & Co.

Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. T. W. Thorn, Doane, Gloucester, with fish to J. J. Stetson.

Schr. Nora, Clarkson, Bridgeport, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Talent, (Br.,) Merriam, River Herbert, N. S., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Lyra, Haskell, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to Harding & Co.

Schr. Ned Sumpter, Lord, Rockland, with corn.

Schr. Albert Mason, Perry, Glace Bay, with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Saxon, Cassidy, Calais, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., and light.

Below.

Ship Gen. Butler, from Shields, 45 days.

Also a Bremen ship, said to be the Adler.—(The A. cleared hence for Bremen June 16; is reported by pilot-boat.)

Ship Ansa.

Bark Merrimac, from Cardenas.

Brig Harriet.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 10—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; bark Manchester, from Africa; brig Poinsett, from Cienfuegos; ship Alexandria, from Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen Austin—ship, hence for Liverpool, June 19, lat. 41 39, lon. 54 14.

Myrim—ship, from Callao for Cork, 105 ds. out, June 11.

Ocean—bark, of Bremen, from Jamaica for Antwerp, June 11, lat. 50 39, lon. 10 45.

Observer—bark, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound E., June 28, lat. 41 30, lon. 60 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, June 27, barks Tomas Terry, Maloney, for New-York, ldg.; J. W. Holbrook, Brown, do. do.; Carleton, do. do.; brig Edwin, do. do.

At Bermuda, June 25, barks Nettie Herriman, for New-York, ldg.; Mary C. Dyer, do. do.

$4 FOR $3.

LARGE SALE OF FINE SHIRTS.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Manufacturers of Shirts, Ties, &c., No. 36 Warren-st., have determined to offer TO THE CONSUMER DIRECT, at their new retail department, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, their celebrated "Sea Island" White Shirts at $3 each, or $35 per dozen.

These elegant shirts are made with great care, of fine "soft finish" muslin, with very fine linen bosoms and cuffs, expressly for first-class city custom trade. Our lowest wholesale price for them to dealers is $35. They are retailed regularly on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50, NEVER LESS THAN $4 EACH, and are in all respects FIRST-CLASS $4 shirts. We now offer them to the public at $3 each, and WARRANT them in all respects.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,
Retail Department, No. 3 Park-row.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 423, July 10, 1865.
15, 44, 63, 30, 58, 8, 36, 26, 1, 21, 12, 54, 51.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 424, July 10, 1865.
65, 40, 52, 58, 20, 12, 38, 49, 24, 50, 63, 27, 11, 26.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 323, July 10, 1865.
35, 72, 38, 47, 31, 40, 25, 27, 2, 66, 48, 60, 57.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 324, July 10, 1865.
24, 42, 16, 70, 9, 61, 48, 27, 69, 13, 3, 1, 25, 58.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & Co., Managers.

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JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

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